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VOLKOGONOV ON U.S. STRATEGIC ARMS DEPLOYMENT

LD031241 Moscow World Service in English 0810 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] In a first strike the United States Strategic Forces can lift off over 12,000 nuclear warheads. If you take into account the tactical weapons held by America's allies in NATO the total will be much higher. In spite of this the United States is deploying its new nuclear weapons in Western Europe. Here is what a prominent Soviet disarmament expert, Professor Dmitriy Volkogonov, said in this connection in an article carried by the youth newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

The Pentagon is looking for ways of achieving what is termed a decisive victory in a nuclear war. A guidance on the development of the U.S. Armed Forces from 1984 through 1988 signed by the President says that the United States must be prepared to wipe out socialism as a social system. The West European countries are reserved a special role in a doctrine of direct confrontation aimed at reaching that unattainable objective. Back in 1979, a decision was taken to deploy nearly 600 new American missiles in Europe. Over the past 4 years, Washington has been making every effort to force the Soviet Union to disarm in Europe by advancing absolutely unacceptable proposals at the talks. The decision could not have been implemented immediately because the Pershing II missile was not fully developed 4 years ago. Its last test flight took place in September 1983 but the Pentagon's strategic designs with regard to Western Europe were clear from the very beginning. According to Washington's most-favored scenario of war, the main operations should take place outside U.S. territory. The Pentagon is also hoping that by turning America's allies into its nuclear hostages and deploying new nuclear missiles at the threshold of the Soviet Union and that of its allies, it may succeed in wiping out our nuclear missiles in a disarming strike.

One must not forget that the American missiles being deployed in Western Europe are strategic weapons as far as the Soviet Union is concerned. At the same time, the Soviet SS-20 missiles pose no danger to the United States because of their limited range. Pershing II and cruise missiles deployed in Western Europe can reach targets on practically the entire territory of the European part of the Soviet Union.

However, millions of people in the Western countries are becoming increasingly aware of the grave danger posed by the deployment of the missiles. Their attitude toward Euromissiles is expressed quite unambiguously by the antiwar movement. In August 1983, 56 percent of West Germans were opposed to the deployment of American missiles. In December the number of people opposed to the deployment grew to 76 percent. About 50 percent of Britons and 62 percent of Italians are opposed to the deployment of the U.S. missiles.

The advocates of NATO policies have been making sophisticated attempts to shift the blame for the growth of world tension and the war threat on the Soviet Union, and the protest movement gathered momentum. [sentence as heard] The Soviet Union was forced to discontinue the Geneva talks because it could not discuss disarmament problems at a time when the Americans were targeting their weapons at it and this too has been used by Western propaganda. But the truth is that the Soviet Union met the United States halfway at Geneva while the American side was marking time and preparing to deploy the missiles anyway. The Americans did not make a single constructive step while the talks on Euromissiles were underway. Regrettably, Washington continues to view foreign policy as a game in which one side must lose and the other must win. Peace can only be guaranteed on the basis of a parity of the strategic forces.

DETAILS REPORTED OF BLOC EDITORS SOFIA MEETING

PM100949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Sofia"]

[Text] Sofia, 7 Jan -- The meeting of chief editors and representatives of the organs of the Central Committees of the socialist community countries' Communist and Workers Parties ended here yesterday. V.G. Afanasyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of PRAVDA, took part.

The participants in the meeting exchanged experiences on their work to improve the propaganda of the achievements of real socialism in all spheres of life and discussed questions of counteracting imperialism's ideological subversion, as well as the party press' contribution to the resolution of ideological tasks and problems of enhancing work efficiency and the level of cooperation.

It was stressed, in particular, in the speeches that under the conditions of the world situation which has deteriorated through the fault of American imperialism, the ideological struggle in the international arena has been stepped up sharply. The participants in the meeting supported the statement of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, of 24 November last year, which is of tremendous significance for the propaganda of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, a policy aimed at eliminating the danger of thermonuclear catastrophe hanging over the planet.

The participants in the meeting were received yesterday by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council.

ACADEMICIAN REBUTS REPORTS OF CEMA 'CRISIS'

PM081757 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian in its 5 January Second Edition publishes on pages 2-3 under the rubric "Developed Socialism: Achievements and Prospects" a 3,000-word article by doctor of Economic Sciences Prof V. Kulikov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Institute, entitled "Economic Laws and Production Management."

The article deals with the party's economic policy as outlined at the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the Ninth USSR Supreme Soviet session, with particular reference to the tasks of improving the economic machinery and the structure of economic management.

While noting some of the USSR's economic achievements, at the same time the article points out: "We greeted last year, 1983, in a situation where a tendency for the rates of growth of production volumes and production efficiency to fall had become apparent. The increase in the output-capital ratio had accelerated. A number of disproportions had been detected in the economy, including for certain consumer goods.

"Speculating on negative phenomena of this sort, our ideological enemies began holding forth about a crisis that had supposedly gripped the economies of the USSR and other socialist countries. However, there can be no question of any crisis. The CEMA countries remain the most dynamically developing group of countries in the world."

U.S. POLICY, NATO DISCORD, S. AFRICA VIEWED

PM100950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "International Review"]

[Text] The New Year, the dividing line between the past and the future, is usually a time for giving free reign to one's thoughts since it is not yet weighed down by the present, which is measured in just minutes, hours, and days.

However, the dividing line this year has been rooted firmly in a simple but exceptionally difficult thought -- how to save our planet from nuclear catastrophe.

Reflecting on Peace

The New Year reflections in the West on where the capitalist world is and where it is going have perhaps never been permeated with such an abundance of urgent questions and serious doubts. What has become of the predictions about making peace more durable "through strength?" Has this been the result of the increased mountains of weapons? West Europe's soil is cracking under their weight. And how are things with respect to America's "consolidation of security?" Since the deployment of the new nuclear missiles began in Western Europe and the socialist countries adopted retaliatory measures, U.S. observers have been calling the present White House boss "the first U.S. president to have brought the other side's military forces closer to his own state." And what has become of the promises to "restore" America's "greatness?" Are they to be found in the ignominy of Grenada? Even among Washington's closest friends, the attack by the West's largest military power on an unarmed island state aroused a feeling of disgust comparable only to the loathing for the adult who commits violence against a child. Is it to such people as these that the "leadership of the Western world" and the fate of the West European and Japanese peoples are entrusted?

Questions, questions, increasing in number and in the persistence with which they are being asked. Some people are beginning to fear that they are losing control of the "genie of the bottle": Might the attempt to replace international law by state terrorism not rebound on the United States itself and the West in general? Others can see the limits of this policy -- its shrinking potential -- and some people can even discern the dead end to which it will inevitably lead.

On the first day of the New Year Averell Harriman, one of the most experienced American politicians and an "adviser to five Presidents," as THE NEW YORK TIMES called him, ended his "3 years of refraining from direct criticism of the President." The President can no longer expect Americans to support a policy which has caused our relations with the Soviet Union to become tenser than at any time in the past 30 years," A. Harriman writes. "If current trends in the sphere of nuclear arms and U.S.-Soviet relations are allowed to continue developing in the same direction we may encounter not so much the danger of the occurrence of nuclear war as nuclear war itself."

The prominent U.S. diplomat lists specific reasons for the "dismal results" of the present U.S. Administration's rule. They include the arms race, which is intensifying rapidly and getting out of control, and "the administration's 'star wars' plan." They include the U.S. Administration's "conduct and proposals" at the Geneva talks. The U.S. side viewed the talks "as a propaganda platform, as a pretext for attacks, as a cover for the deployment of new weapons, and as a means of obtaining an advantage, but not as way of preserving life on our planet." "It will be difficult to remove the irresponsibility that has been shown for the last 3 years in the nuclear sphere," A. Harriman concludes. "But we must demand new efforts to avert war, not to prepare for it. We cannot let ourselves be defeated."

The appeal to voters by Jim Leach, member of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives, is also noteworthy. The Republican congressman who supported Reagan now recognizes the senselessness of continuing his policy. "The escalation of the arms race implicit in the administration's decision to accelerate the deployment of Pershing and ground-based cruise missiles in Europe is unprecedented in terms of its potential madness."

Criticism of the Reagan administration's foreign policy by representatives of the opposition Democratic Party has increase perceptibly. Charles Manatt, chairman of the Democratic Party National Committee, says that "America is now led by an administration that places striving for strength above striving for peace." Democratic Senator Kennedy accuses the current U.S. President of pursuing a "suicidal policy leading directly toward the establishment of the law of the jungle in international relations."

In the United States now there is no single challenger for the Presidency who supports in any way the current administration's foreign policy. On the contrary, they define it in much terms as "bellicose," "erroneous," "reckless," and a "policy which makes America's closes allies tremble and many Americans fearful." The two leading Democratic challengers -- former Vice President W. Mondale and Senator J. Glenn -- are campaigning for a nuclear arms freeze and businesslike talks on arms limitation.

Of course, 1984 and the U.S. election campaign are only just beginning. But the "lack of credibility" from which the current administration's foreign policy is suffering can hardly be overcome simple by a change of clothing.

The Atlantic Is Growing Wider...

Calculating profit and loss is the Americans' blood. Now they have discovered that the debit side of the present U.S. Administration's policy has increased threateningly. True, the Pentagon reported the placing of the Pershing II's in the FRG and the cruise missiles in Britain on "combat readiness" on New Year's Eve. But the responding wave of protest demonstrations showed that the peoples of those countries still refuse the American "gifts." The events of the first week of 1984 show that the problem has by no means been removed from the agenda, as the NATO "arms upgraders" would have liked.

The long years of massive indoctrination of West Europe, during which it was constantly intimidated with the "Soviet threat" and the Pershings were offered as a means of salvation, did not help. The USSR, together with its allies, counterposed to this its own honest, understandable position: no increase in nuclear forces in Europe. If the West is not prepared to eliminate these weapons entirely from the continent, the Soviet side is prepared to bring its medium-range nuclear missiles down to the level of NATO's in terms of the number of charges, and even lower in terms of delivery vehicles. The Soviet Union went to the limit of its possibilities. And most West Europeans understood and valued this. Many perspicacious people on both sides of the Atlantic warned Washington: Don't do anything stupid, deploy the missiles. there will be no gain in any case -- the USSR will create the necessary counterweight, and new complications will arise for Western Europe.

Assessing the dynamism of the new stage of the antimissile movement on the basis of the first few days of 1984, the American magazine NEWSWEEK comes to the conclusion: "Reagan's missile success will cost him deadly": the United States has become the "target of European anger." "The President's course of dealing with the Russians from positions of strength," London's THE GUARDIAN newspaper wrote on 3 January, "has clearly been an abject failure."

Indeed, the persistence and consistency of the USSR and its allies in pursuing a principled course of ending the arms race and of readiness for measures that will prevent the disruption of the approximate equilibrium of forces in Europe and the world, as well as the scale of the antiwar movement, limit the "policy of strength" and rob it of a future.

In Washington, as also in the European NATO capitals, people no longer risk attributing the conflict of interests between Western Europe and the United States to any mythical "wedges driven by Moscow." In its predictions for 1984 the conservative London newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES notes that in the Atlantic bloc's history of nearly 40 years, "disagreements have sometimes arisen between the partners, because of Suez, for instance, or -- a more recent example -- because of trade questions, but such differences have never given rise to the threat of dissolving the ties. But in 1984 the alliance's cohesion can no longer be taken for granted." In the eyes of the antiwar movement the "American shield now looks more like an American threat." Moreover the "American economic locomotive was unable to get the European economy moving." "Thus," the newspaper concludes, "in military and economic respects the Atlantic Ocean is, by all appearances, becoming wider, and this is a true impression."

"Only a relatively small number of Europeans share the views of the U.S. Administration" -- that is how THE WASHINGTON POST assesses the situation in Western Europe in an analysis. "The Europeans simply do not believe that outright anticommunism can resolve today's world problems. On that side of the ocean there is a widespread view that detente with Moscow is an imperative in the nuclear age."

Washington's moral and political defeat in Western Europe is also fraught with unpredictable consequences for the NATO governments that are obedient to the boss across the ocean. Particularly substantial changes have taken place in the political landscape of the FRG. The former consensus of the main parliamentary parties on questions of military security has ended. The Social Democratic Party [SPD] refused to share with the "Christians" the responsibility for their consent to the siting of Pershing II and cruise missiles, which are rejected by the vast majority of the population. "Deep concern with regard to the leadership exercised by America, "THE NEW YORK TIMES notes, "is spreading over the entire political spectrum in Britain, and is not just confined to the left, as it was before."

In West European capitals and, of course, in Washington, the defeat for the militarist course of Nakasone's government in Japan was seen as a bad "omen" for themselves. Nakasone vowed to turn the country into an American "unsinkable aircraft carrier," and as a result his party was badly holed in the parliamentary elections. The hole could only be patched up with great difficulty. But how long will the ship of state remain afloat without reorienting the navigation principles to take account of the people's antimilitarist mood? Evidently the observation of SPD Chairman W. Brandt that "the new policy from positions of imaginary strength makes its adherents impotent" does not only apply to Western Europe.

The Circle Is Growing Smaller

Southern Africa is again stricken with war. Pretoria's racists have launched large-scale operations against Angola. Regular Army divisions are taking part. Angolan settlements are being subjected to artillery shelling and barbarous aerial bombardment.

The timing of the South African and U.S. actions is noteworthy. The offensive was launched after the U.S. representative in the UN Security Council "abstained" during voting on a resolution calling on South Africa to leave occupied Angolan soil and henceforth observe Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Naturally, without the support of the United States and a number of other Western countries South Africa's expansion could not have assumed this scale.

The monopolies of the United States, Britain, the FRG, and France, together with those in South Africa, are pumping out incalculable mineral resources from southern Africa and participating in savage oppression of the indigenous population. Every 5-6 years they "recover" for themselves in the form of profits sums equal to the $30 billion the Western corporations have invested in keeping South Africa going. Were it not for their support, the bloody racist regime in the south would have collapsed long ago. Namibia would have become independent and the young states bordering South Africa would not be constantly in the "front line." The elimination of the prevailing situation in southern Africa, a situation which endangers the cause of peace, requires urgent and concerted international efforts.

The UN Security Council has resolutely condemned South Africa's racist regime and has demanded the immediate withdrawal of its troops from occupied Angolan territory. And, as before, the United States and Britain "abstained."

However, Washington's original plans for "squeezing" Africa from the north -- with the help of its fleet in the Mediterranean, the cruise missiles sited on Sicily, and, naturally, Israel -- and from the south -- by relying on South Africa — have recently begun to go wrong. France has withdrawn from the so-called "Contact Group," which was supposedly to "prepare" the fulfillment of the UN resolution granting independence to Namibia, whereas in fact the United States and South Africa have been using this "group" to conceal the continued occupation of Namibia and its use as a springboard for northward expansion. In the first days of 1984 yet another member of the "Contact Group," the FRG, has condemned the South African troops' aggression against sovereign Angola. Thus, together with U.S. isolation in the United Nations, the ranks of "Washington's" closest "friends" are also growing thinner.

The same trend is growing stronger in the Near East too. The Italian president has stated his refusal to shield the American troops in Lebanon. The Italian contingent in the so-called "Multinational Forces" is being reduced by half. France is reducing the number of its troops in these "forces." Some American observers consider this the "beginning of the breakup of the 'Multinational Forces'". The interventionist nature of the U.S. troops in Lebanon is being increasingly revealed.

The White House's difficulties within the United States too are growing. Democratic and Republican leaders in the House of Representatives have stated the "vital necessity" of reassessing America's Near East Policy. "Nobody now knows why we are in Lebanon, "Tip O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, has said. "We cannot allow this to continue indefinitely," R. Michel, leader of the Republican minority in the House, said in support of him.

The policy of maintaining and strengthening peace, curbing the arms race, and broadening and deepening cooperation among states possesses real strength, but a strength that is sensible, noble, and truly appealing. The Soviet Union unfailing adheres to this policy and thereby strengthens the peoples' hopes for genuine peace.

UPCOMING STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE PREVIEWED

'Hopes' Tied to Dialogue

LD092251 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 9 Jan 84

[From the "International Diary" program with Viktor Levin and Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] [Levin] The Stockholm conference should start work on 17 January but there is already much being written about it, and various conjectures are being made. I will ask political observer Nikolay Shishlin to talk about it in more detail.

[Shishlin] The world has connected certain hopes to the forthcoming work of the Stockholm conference. This is, of course, natural. In any event the Stockholm conference will mark the continuance of the so-called general European process whose main aim is to preserve the elements of detente, to consolidate these elements and develop them. At the same time, we should bear in mind how 1984 opened.

It took on a difficult inheritance from 1983, and although in the United States' circles close to the Reagan administration, including President Reagan himself, are now pretending that they are ready to hold a dialogue with the Soviet Union, ready to negotiate about something with the Soviet Union. It looks as if they mean talks about some kind of peripheral problems of secondary importance, leaving aside the central problem of contemporary world politics, namely, the uncontrolled arms race, which is being whipped up by the United States.

And, of course, in this respect also, the Stockholm conference will enable the U.S. position to be clarified; one would think that the recent visit of the GDR minister of foreign affairs to the Soviet Union should give Washington politicians sufficiently abundant food for thought, for they need be in no doubt about what the position of the Soviet Union will be. The Soviet Union is in favor of Soviet-American dialogue on the really fundamental issues, above all on the problems of limiting and curtailing intermediate-range nuclear missiles, limiting strategic weapons and, naturally, progress at the Vienna talks on the reduction of weapons and armed forces in Central Europe.

The present American Administration's practical actions so far give one little reason for hoping that forthcoming Soviet-American contacts will bring about a sudden breakthrough in Soviet-American relations. In order to bring about this breakthrough, there is a need for readiness on the American side as well as the Soviet side. At the same time, I would also like to make the reservation that the state of international affairs itself is, of course, not determined by Soviet-American relations alone. The independent, sovereign voice of the other participants in the Stockholm conference should also be a voice in support of peace, in support of European security.

[Levin] To what has been said I would like to add one clause from the decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet state. It emphasizes that the Soviet Union wishes to live in peace with all countries, and to carry out the principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with differing sociopolitical orders.

Background to Arms Issue

AU091315 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 5 Jan 84 p 1

[Commentary by "NOVOSTI observer" Viktor Aleksandrov, "exclusive for DER MORGEN" headlined: "The Realities Put to the Test"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration and other NATO governments do not tire of expressing "regret" over the breakoff of the negotiations on the limitation of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. And -- of course against their better judgment -- they assert that it is not the fault of the United States that the negotiations were broken off. U.S. President Reagan even declared that the American side "continues to sincerely seek negotiations" and is ready to resume them at any time.

Thus, let us turn once again to the facts, which unequivocally show what caused the negotiations to be broken off.

First: In Europe two military-political alliances are facing each other: NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization, in which only the Soviet Union has nuclear weapons. In NATO, England and France also have such weapons, in addition to the United States. The NATO countries are bound by political and military commitments in the event of a war. The British and French missiles are not on the moon but in Europe, and they are trained not perhaps on the Republic of South Africa but on the Soviet Union. They must be regarded as equal to the corresponding Soviet missiles according to their tactical and technical characteristics. This fact alone refutes the fabricated assertion that there is allegedly a "Soviet monopoly" regarding intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

Second: Intermediate-range nuclear weapons include not only missiles but also aircraft that can carry nuclear bombs and missiles, with a range of over 1,000 km.

Based on these two fundamental facts, a calculation of the ratio of intermediate-range nuclear missiles shows that at present there is an approximate balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The Soviet Union has more missiles, and NATO has more aircraft. Moreover, NATO has a one-and-a-half-fold superiority regarding nuclear warheads. The Soviet intermediate-range missiles, let alone the intermediate-range bombers, are not capable of reaching U.S. territory.

Thus, if anyone has something to worry about it is the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries, which are being threatened by the NATO military machine. Proceeding from this situation. The Soviet Union proposed at the negotiations that no new nuclear intermediate-range weapons be deployed in Europe, and that the weapons already deployed essentially reduced.

Third: The Soviet Union has declared its readiness to reduce its missiles to the level of the British and French ones. Calculated on the basis of nuclear warheads, this would leave 140 missiles on the Soviet side in Europe, as against 162 missiles of England and France. To restore the balance, the number of intermediate-range bombers would have to be reduced. As far as the missiles subjected to reduction are concerned, they would not be transferred to the Asian part of the USSR but would be liquidated on the spot. In the event of an agreement, the USSR would be ready to discontinue the deployment of SS-20 missiles in its eastern regions as soon as the agreement becomes effective.

The question arises whose security would be undermined by these proposals? The answer is clear. It is also clear that from the very start of the Geneva talks Washington did not want any agreement. It proceeded not from the interests of the West European countries' security but from its desire to deploy missiles in Europe at any cost. Quite a few realistic U.S. public figures, including former Secretary of State Averell Harriman only recently have confirmed this very fact.

The conference on confidence and security-building measures, to convene in Stockholm on 17 January, will show what attitude the United States and its partners will display toward the truth and, not least, whether they are ready to heed the will of their own peoples.

SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE ON ANGOLA OBSERVED

LD071648 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1245 GMT 7 Jan 84

[From the "International Review" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] We will begin the International Review with a look at events in Angola. The South African racists are expanding the scale of their aggression against this people's republic.

They have committed up to 10,000 officers and men and over 100 aircraft and helicopters to their military operations. With support from their Air Force, tanks, and artillery the racists have penetrated almost 250 km into Angola. As you know, they are advancing from the south, from the border with Namibia. South African planes are bombing and rocketing Angolan towns and villages up to 300 km from the border.

The brazen aggression by the racist South African regime against Angola has aroused resolute protests and indignation from world public opinion. Many politicians and public figures have raised their voices in defense of Angola. Various organizations have protested. For several days South Africa's aggression against Angola was discussed by the UN Security Council.

What came out of this discussion? A resolution has been passed in which the actions of the racists are described as a crude violation of Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Security Council condemned the racist Pretoria regime for "its new, intensifying, premeditated, and unjust bombing and also for the continuing occupation of certain areas of the People's Republic of Angola," as the resolution puts it. The Security Council demanded that South Africa immediately halt all acts of aggression and withdraw its forces from the occupied territory of Angola. The UN secretary general has been asked to check on the implementation of the resolution and to submit a report to the Security Council on this question no later than 10 January.

How did the voting on the Security Council resolution go? This is very revealing. The resolution was supported by all members of the Security Council with the exception of the United States and Britain. This showed yet again that the racist Pretoria regime would not be able to conduct itself in such a brazen and challenging fashion if it did not feel the support and encouragement of Washington and certain other NATO countries, if these countries were not supplying South Africa with the combat equipment the racists use in the struggle against the freedom-loving peoples of Africa.

During the meeting of the Security Council this cynical support for the South African racists was subjected to sharp criticism. I draw your attention to the fact that the United States and its allies did their utmost to emasculate the draft resolution submitted to the Security Council by a group of nonaligned countries. They acted in their typically insolent manner, threatening that if their amendments were not accepted, they would veto the draft resolution. At their insistence the demand for the imposition of sanctions against the racist regime was removed from the draft. The U.S. delegation even objected to the use of the word "aggression." The British representative opposed the reaffirmation of Angola's right to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity. Representatives of the nonaligned countries and the socialist countries in the Security Council insisted on the adoption of specific and effective measures against the arrogant aggressor.

U.S. SAID REVISING STRATEGY FOR CONVENTIONAL WAR

PM091010 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jan 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Lieutenant General M. Proskurin "based on foreign press material": "Yet Another Aggressive Concept. The Pentagon Is Developing the Conduct of Offensive Air-Land Operation"]

[Text] Gripped by imperial ambitions, the present U.S. military-political leadership has revised its military strategy with a view to making it even more offensive and openly aggressive. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has described it as a strategy of "direct confrontation" with the Soviet Union on the global and regional scales. It envisages the resolute use of military force as the main means in the struggle to establish U.S. world domination. To this end specific measures are being taken to build up the combat might of both strategic-offensive forces and general-purpose forces.

It is well known that the unrestrained nuclear arms race unleashed by the United States poses the gravest danger to the cause of peace. At the same time, we cannot fail to take into account the threat stemming from the buildup of conventional weapons by the imperialists. Over 20 million people have died as a result of their use in colonial wars and other conflicts during the postwar period.

In accordance with the strategy of "direct confrontation," the Pentagon has developed a new concept applying to the development and use of general-purpose forces. It is called the "air-land battle" concept. Its basic principles are laid down in the new U.S. Army Field Manual "FM 100-5." The concept is a further development of the methods for the combat use of mixed groupings and formations of Ground Forces and U.S. Air Force tactical aircraft on an operational-tactical scale taking into consideration their reequipment with new models of weapons and military equipment in the eighties and the improvement of their organizational and establishment structure.

In the assessment of U.S. military experts, the essence and goals of the "air-land battle" concept are as follows: Using powerful new means of destruction, to deliver massive precision [pritselynyy] strikes against groupings of enemy forces and important targets, destroy enemy personnel and combat equipment in a short time and over large areas, destroy the second echelons and reserves before they are committed into battle, and thus achieve decisive success in operations in the initial period of a war. It is also emphasized that, along with decisive actions by the frontline troops, a significant role in the conduct of the air-land battle will be played by the use of new highly accurate weapons, tactical aviation, airborne landings, sabotage and reconnaissance groups, and radioelectronic warfare means.

The U.S. journal DEFENSE ELECTRONIC and the West German WEHRTEKHNIK indicate that deep destruction can be inflicted on the enemy by striking a distance of up to 300 km against the depth of his troops' operational structure. This is why the new offensive concept is founded on a new material and technical base. It is well known that previously the main means of striking targets at that depth was chiefly tactical aviation. Now the capabilities of troops are significantly increasing through the development of new conventional precision location strike systems (PLSS), the "Assault Breaker," multiple-rocket launcher systems, and cruise missiles fitted with cluster warheads and concrete-piercing submunitions that can knock out command posts, airfields, air defense means, and other important targets. In terms of their destructive power, these new means come close to tactical nuclear weapons.

As well as creating new and highly accurate conventional weapons systems, the United States is continuing to improve, so to speak, traditional weapons. Over 7,000 new Abrams tanks and a large number of infantry combat vehicles are planned for delivery to the Ground Forces.

The Army's firepower is also being built up through an increase in the quantity and improvement in the quality of field artillery and multiple-fire systems. New and particularly dangerous types of conventional weapons are being developed, such as, for example, the high-capacity high-explosive ammunition [boyepripasi abemnogo vzryva]. As Pentagon specialists have written, their destructive effect is now 4-6 times greater and will in the long term be 10-20 times greater than equivalent-weight high-explosive ammunition filled with TNT. The target-strike accuracy of the new ammunition is increasing. The firepower of the Ground Forces is being considerably augmented by helicopters armed with antitank guided missiles. In 1983, the U.S. forces began to receive the new AN-64A fire support helicopter armed with Hellfire antitank guided missiles with a range of up to 6 km. By the end of the eighties the quantity of antitank helicopters in the U.S. Ground Forces is planned to quadruple.

In order to build up its Ground Forces grouping in Europe, the U.S. Command intends to stockpile there weapons and combat equipment for six armored and mechanized divisions (the stockpiles at present are sufficient for four divisions). It is thus planned to increase sharply within a short time the offensive capabilities of U.S. forces in Europe.

The role of U.S. tactical aviation is not being belittled either, and it is receiving F-16 fighter-bombers, F-15 all-weather fighters, and A-10 close-support aircraft (it is planned to supply the Air Force and Navy aviation with about 5,000 new aircraft). During the conduct of an air-land operation, tactical aviation will try to gain mastery in the air, isolate the area of combat operations, and -- this is treated as especially important -- provide support for offensive actions by the ground grouping of its forces.

It is noteworthy that during the "Cold Fire-83" NATO exercises, the number of aircraft sorties in support of Ground Forces in the central European theater of military operations increased considerably by comparision with previous years. The U.S. Command is striving to raise the combat readiness and mobility of tactical aviation units in order to be able by 1986 to transfer from the United States to Europe up to 80 tactical fighter squadrons (about 1,000 aircraft) within 10 days.

In order to increase the depth of simultaneous effect on the enemy during an air-land operation, it is planned to make broad use of airborne landings -- by tactical forces of up to battalion-strength, and by operational forces of up to division strength. The landings could execute tasks of interdicting enemy movements of reserves and materiel to the combat zone, disrupting the control of troops, and capturing and holding important targets (bridgeheads) until the arrival of their own troops. Judging from the experience of exercises that have taken place, the command of the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe has at its disposal an airborne landing and an airborne assault division.

The use of raiding groups in the enemy rear is planned to ensure successful operations by the troops and broad maneuverability. The journal ARMY has written that such a group consisting of a reinforced tank or mechanized brigade could resolve the following tasks: disrupt the control of enemy troops and weapons and material and technical supply and create obstacles to the advance of second echelons. The group's operations (lasting up to 2 days) are to be supported by tactical aviation.

It is planned to make active use of special purpose subunits (sabotage and so on) in order to disrupt the control of enemy troops and the work of enemy rear organs and to destroy military and other targets.

An important position in the air-land operation is allotted to the use of reconnaissance and radioelectronic warfare means. It is planned to combine radioelectronic warfare and technical reconnaissance in the U.S. Ground Forces, and special subunits are being formed: reconnaissance and radioelectronic warfare groups in Army corps, and battalions and divisions.

It is planned to develop complete sets of modern means of radio and radar reconnaissance and electronic jamming for them. The radioelectronic warfare means are intended to jam primarily the control systems of weapons and troops and to confuse the enemy with all kinds of disinformation.

In this way it is considered that the Ground Forces can launch an offensive in the most important directions in advantageous conditions by conducting combat operations using only conventional means of destruction, exploiting the results of strikes by highly accurate weapons, traditional land-based and airborne means of destruction, landings, and radioelectronic warfare actions. It is the view of the U.S. military leadership that the offensive air-land operations will be short and decisive. It is planned to strike powerful blows against the enemy's most vulnerable spots while maintaining flexibility in concentrating the main efforts in the chief directions with the aim of scoring success quickly. Surprise attack is one of the indispensable conditions for the successful conduct of an air-land operation -- this is very important -- thus emphasizing yet again the aggressive nature of the new U.S. concept.

The Pentagon's directive for the preparation and conduct of war in Europe in light of the new concept is reflected in the so-called "Rogers plan," which was examined by the NATO Military Planning Committee in December 1982. The new U.S. concept has been adopted by the North Atlantic bloc. The Pentagon's Directives for the conduct of air-land operations in European theaters of combat actions were developed and tested during the recent "Autumn Forge-83" NATO exercises. At the latest conferences of NATO's military-political organs Washington succeeded in imposing on its allies a decision to develop about 30 promising new conventional weapons systems.

So as well as siting in Europe means for a "disarming" first strike -- U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons -- the Pentagon is stepping up preparations for the use of general-purpose forces. Their task is to deliver powerful strikes against the depth of the enemy's operational structure in order to ensure the possibility of transferring combat operations to his territory within a short time.

Evaluating the U.S. militarist and aggressive course, which poses a serious danger to peace, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are taking all the necessary measures to further strengthen their defense capability and consolidate international security. "It is time for all concerned to understand," Comade Yu.V. Andropov declared, "that we will be able to ensure our country's security and the security of our friends and allies under any circumstances.

"...Our country's defense capability is at such a level that we would not advise anyone to stage a trial of strength."

ROBERT MCFARLANE PROFILED AS 'LATTER-DAY HAWK'

PM091131 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[A. Peshcherin profile of Robert McFarlane under the rubric "The Enemies of Detente: Who Are They?": "Bud's Power Politics"]

[Text] The wide-screen smile never left Reagan's face and unctuous praise drooled from his lips. What else would you expect -- he was advertising the new White House acquisition, Assistant for National Security Affairs Robert Carl McFarlane -- before the eyes of the establishment and the taxpayers.

If one is to believe Reagan, Bud -- as he endearingly referred to McFarlane -- is a font of experience and abilities, which the present U.S. Administration needs so urgently.

However, the bombastic publicity effort met with a certain amount of skepticism, since many of the administration's men introduced by Reagan with equal pomp in the past later turned out to be common bribe-takers and liars linked with the Mafia and involved in crime. Should McFarlane prove to be the exception to this rule?

As for McFarlane himself, for a time he shied away from publicity and did not like his picture appearing in newspapers and magazines. When journalists tried to photograph him, he would turn away and put his hand in front of his face -- a gesture characteristic of habitual criminals and professional spies who do not like to leave any traces.

He showed his true face for the first time, perhaps, during the U.S. intervention in Grenada. On this occasion, in Reagan's view, Bud was guided by "firm principles and sober considerations." Translated from Reagans speech this means that McFarlane shares Reagan's opinion and the opinion of the U.S. supermonopolies that the United States must be "strong" and pursue a foreign policy based on the further buildup of military might.

According to assessments in U.S. newspapers which nobody would accuse of liberalism, Bud holds "right-wing positions" and advocates a hardline course. Even before he took up his present official post, McFarlane set forth his creed in a theoretical study "The Resolution of Crisis Situations." In it Bud claimed that military complications create favorable opportunities for more effective implementation of U.S. foreign policy and that it is inexpedient to attach much importance to public opinion, which, naturally, proceeds from diametrically opposed positions. McFarlane was guided by the selfsame ideas when he argued the need to set up the "Rapid Deployment Force."

The latter-day hawk hatched from his egg 46 years ago in the nest of a professional politician. His father was a Texas member of the House of Representatives for the Democratic Party. Evidently, his daddy's legacy -- Texas, as is known, is the headquarters of the U.S. oil sharks -- predetermined McFarlane's special interest in the oil-rich Near East. It was there that he acted as the U.S. President's special envoy with the rank of ambassador between May and October 1983. On his recommendation the United States undertook the invasion in this area under cover of the "Multinational Force" flag. In his new post as Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Bud has managed to get the U.S. Marines, with Israel's help, to consolidate their positions in Lebanon, thus turning aggression into a long-term occupation. This is primarily in the interests of the U.S. oil monopolies.

In order to be of use to his true masters — the representatives of the military-industrial complex -- Bud studied for a long time in various establishments. Perhaps the most important among them was the Naval Academy, from which he graduated in 1959. Having worked his way up to the rank of Marine colonel, he resigned in 1977. It is possible that Reagan has a special liking for McFarlane as a man who still has a Marine uniform in his closet; after all, in the President's view, it is the Marines who are to help to realize the crackpot plans for establishing the U.S. world supremacy.

Bud soon repaid the compliments paid to him earlier. Without as much as batting an eye, he declared that of the three Presidents under whom he has served (Nixon, Ford, and Reagan), Ronnie is the most reliable and most consistent champion of peace. (So that there is no confusion about what is meant, I ought to add "peace American-style.")

The forces putting their money on McFarlane introduced him into the government orbit for the first time in 1970. At that time he was appointed assistant to President Nixon's adviser for legislative affairs. Having proved his devotion to U.S. big business, McFarlane gets his next appointment -- adviser to the President's assistant for national security affairs -- and takes lessons in cynicism and social demagoguery from H. Kissinger.

An important turn in his career takes place in 1981, with the coming to power of the Reagan administration. The power politician's talent is properly appreciated in the White House, and Bud is appointed legal adviser to the U.S. State Department until a higher and more prestigious post comes up. In January 1982 he is already deputy assistant to the President for national security affairs. Within the scope of the opportunities afforded him, McFarlane steers a course aimed at global confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union and takes part in the elaboration of the idea of a "crusade" against communism and of concrete aggressive actions by U.S. imperialism, including in the Near East and Central America. McFarlane makes no special secret of his view that all the United States has to do is to wait for the emergence in Central America of more favorable conditions for starting aggression against Nicaragua.

In the spirit of the traditional White House morals, McFarlane is trying to shift responsibility for heightening international tension onto the Soviet Union. In the CBS Television program "Face to Face With America" [Litsom k Listu S Amerikoy] he declared: The USSR will have to "adapt" to a stronger United States. The Soviet side's measures in response to U.S. pressure were high-handedly described by McFarlane as "rhetoric" which Washington is prepared to weather without damage to its own policy. Meanwhile, a policy of diktat with regard to the Soviet Union has so far never won laurels for anybody, and the President's assistant on this occasion gave the impression of an arrogant official who is unable to analyze realities objectively.

And do you know what McFarlane regards to be a "model of democracy?" The South Korean Government. He is amazed that Seoul should be considered a repressive regime. "That is an aberration," Bud exclaimed with indignation. "I have never met greater liberals than the South Koreans." And he is dreaming about installing such archdemocratic regimes dependent on the United States everywhere.

Not troubling to be innovative, McFarlane often resorts to the myths about the "Soviet" or the "communist" threat. One of the latest examples is his claim that in Grenada U.S. Marines came up against "a numerically strong contingent of Cuban troops; and discovered a large number of "military installations."

McFarlane has made a heady start in U.S. imperialism's race to undermine international security. How it will end is as yet hard to say, but it is perfectly clear that one of the most responsible posts in the Reagan administration has been filled by a yesterday's man.

POSSIBILITY OF 'UNENDORSED' MISSILE LAUNCH 'LIKELY'

LD061721 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Excerpts] On Wednesday, 4 January, a computer at the civil defense headquarters of the American State of Pennsylvania produced by error a signal of a nuclear attack on the United States. Air raid sirens were activated, according to a report by the United Press International. It became possible to forestall the consequences of the false alarm only by a stroke of luck.

Our commentator, Yuriy Soltan, writes that false nuclear alarms have become so frequent that one can speak about them as a regularity, as an exceedingly dangerous tendency. Such errors, caused by faults in systems of the U.S. air defense, now total more than a hundred. Each time the world was near the brink of a holocaust.

Today, when with the connivance of the West German, British, and Italian Governments, the United States has started to deploy its medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the possibility of an accidental or artifically provoked nuclear conflict is rising manifold. Pershing II missiles, the first batch of which has already become operational in West Germany, reach their targets in 8 to 10 minutes. If as a result of error or accident they are launched, there won't be time left to check how and why they were launched. The only likelihood left is a retaliatory nuclear strike in retribution. There is no alternative.

And such an unendorsed missile launch is quite likely. A considerable danger of accidental use of nuclear weapons lies in particular in the fact that American soldiers and officers are addicted to drugs and alcohol.

As the false nuclear alarm in the State of Pennsylvania showed, the electronic warning system may produce an error too. But exactly such a system is being deployed in West Germany to be linked with the new missile launchers. A number of parts in the system work automatically or semi-automatically. That makes technical error probable, which can cause a nuclear war, according to statements by a prestigious group of West German scientists.

Scientists and realistically thinking politicians make a just reminder of the threat that mankind faces from the expanding nuclear missile protential. The most reliable barrier to a fatal error is to curb the nuclear arms race, to stop the manufacture of such arms and to gradually reduce the nuclear arsenals up to their full elimination. This is the firm stand of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

BENEFITS OF SOVIET-U.S. SCIENTIFIC TIES VIEWED

LD080745 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Dobroselskiy comments in Russian with superimposed English translation]

[Text] Soviet-American scientific ties have been curtailed to a minimum along with exports of American technology to the Soviet Union. The Reagan administration is trying to deprive the Soviet Union of technological know-how. Does that policy make any sense? What are its potential results? Our reporter put these questions to the head of the External Relations Administration of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Vladislav Dobroselskiy.

[Dobroselskiy] If you put the first question in a slightly different way and ask whether anyone can possible gain from a policy curtailed scientific contacts, the most definite answer to that is both sides stand to lose from the curtailment of contacts; and what's more, they will lose equally. The Soviet scientific and technological potential is big enough. After all, this country was the first to put an artificial satellite in orbit and built the first-ever nuclear power station. We are ahead of other countries in some areas. But every dark cloud has a silver lining and in this particular case the positive result of the curtailment of United States-Soviet science contacts is the intensification of Soviet scientific and technological research in areas where the Soviet Union is less advanced than the United States.

Many American scientists have expressed regret at the curtailment of scientific and technological contacts with the Soviet Union. In their opinion, American scientists have gained a lot from their contacts with their Soviet counterparts in physics, environmental protection, electrometallurgy, nuclear power engineering, seismography, and other sciences. THE WASHINGTON POST observer Jack Anderson acknowledged that in a recent article. He made it a point that American scientists could have gained more if cooperation with the Soviet Union continued.

[Question] That means all claims that scientific and technological exchanges between the Soviet Union and the United States are a one-way street are absolutely groundless, doesn't it?

[Dobroselskiy] That's right. By making these claims the United States Government is deliberately distorting the actual situation to represent the Soviet Union as a nation pressing for unilateral advantages. Whereas in actual fact it's the American side that has been trying to acquire unilateral advantages. That's the reason the Reagan administration made a lot of noise when it declared that it was breaking off contacts with the Soviet Union, and at the same time quietly took steps toward preserving scientific and technological exchanges in areas where the Soviet Union is undoubtedly ahead and where the Americans have something to gain from us. It is, therefore, the American side that is trying to turn scientific cooperation into a one-way street. That sort of approach has always disappointed scientists in the United States and the Soviet Union who sincerely want to make progress.

[Question] What is your position on that issue? Are we going to preserve the remaining ties with the Americans? Or are we going to sever them in these circumstances?

[Dobroselskiy] No, we are not going to sever ties with American scientists, although we have every reason to do so, if only to remain committed to the principle of fair play. We have been cooperating with American scientists for many years, and during the easing of international tension that cooperation brought the best results. We regularly exchanged delegations, held siminars and even drew up joint projecos. The situation now is very different from what it used to be. At their request, we haven't ended all our contacts with American scientists, and we continue to maintain contacts in space medicine and biology. Soviet achievements here are obvious. Take, for instance, our long-term experiments on board the Salyut oribital station. We have also been guided by humanitarian motives, because we believe that our experiences and know-how will be quite useful for American astronauts.

[Question] Do you believe that Soviet-American scientific and technological ties will one day be restored? Can anything prompt the United States to go back to normal cooperation?

[Dobroselskiy] My view is that the United States Administration may be induced to restore broad scientific ties with the Soviet Union through the United States scientific community. Every day brings more evidence of the considerable interest of our American colleagues in containing contracts with us. Our scientists receive hundreds of invitations to go to the United States and lecture there. American universities have approached the USSR Academy with a suggestion to launch joint research projects. Paradoxically enough, a prominent American organization whose honorary president is Mr Reagan himself, has proposed that scientific exchanges in many areas be arranged. Soviet scientists are prepared to resume the mutually beneficial and fruitful ties with their American counterparts, but that cooperation should proceed on a footing of equality, without any discrimination. The approach to scientific cooperation should be free of contingency fluctations and serve world scientific progress for the benefit of all of mankind. It is up to the American leaders to take steps to put scientific cooperation between the two countries on a normal course.

RUBEN RECEIVES GROUP OF U.S. SCHOOLCHILDREN

LD061802 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 6 TASS -- American school children, members of the Round Table Foundation of San Francisco, California, were received in the Kremlin today according to all the rules of parliamentary protocol. Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, one of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Vitaliy Ruben, met and welcomed the young guests in the hall where conversations with foreign delegations, specifically senators and congressmen from the USA, had been held more than once.

This time the places at a long table on which for a change there were no cigarettes but there were sweets, were taken by Americans aged from nine to 13 and the adults accompanying them on a peace mission to a number of countries.

With us, Soviet people, from top leaders to ordinary working people, the most ardent striving is to preserve peace on earth, to remove the threat of nuclear war, Vitaliy Ruben said. No one in our country has any ill feelings to the American people. Quite the contrary, we wish to live in peace and accord with it, to develop cooperation. We understand that the American people, you, children, above all, do not need war. You must grow under peaceful skies, must prepare to become worthy citizens of your country.

We are here in order to promote the development of ties between our countries, leader of the American group Patsy Montandon said in reply. I an convinced that there are many more things in common than differences between our countries.

American school children Rachel Skiffer, Jean Wilsey and other children put on the table letters and drawings of American children dedicated to peace.

I regard you, young friends, as comrades in the struggle against the threat of nuclear catastrophe, against any war, Vitaliy Ruben said.

The children from the United States were presented with badges of honorary guests of the Kremlin and, besides that, a beautiful wooden doll, the famous Russian "Matreshka".

ZHAO ZIYANG'S U.S. TRIP TO HIGHLIGHT COOPERATION

PM101048 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: 'On Zhao Ziyang's Trip']

[Text] Washington, January 9 -- In connection with the visit to the United States by Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the PRC State Council, the American press points out that during the trip negotiations will be held on concluding a new bilateral agreement on industrial and technical cooperation. The agreement will specify the general framework of such cooperation so as to promote closer coordination of efforts to solve practical questions. It is noted that China, it is believed, will inform the United States about those of its industrial projects that will require American assistance.

Obviously prompted by the U.S. Administration, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development announced plans to expand financial and economic "aid" to the PRC, which is to be granted to Beijing allegedly to continue "economic reforms" within the country and to create conditions for China to increase its purchases of technology and equipment in the West.

In this connection it is noted that more active financial and economic support on the part of the bank has the aim of stimulating tendencies in China's foreign and domestic policy, which would be advantageous to the West. Washington political circles believes that the attainment of an accord with China on coopeation in the above-mentioned spheres, and also in a number of other spheres -- specifically in solving disputes linked with concluding an agreement on cooperation in uses of nuclear energy, according to Washington's expectations -- will make it possible to invigorate Sino-American political links.

U.S. SHIPS 'VIOLATING' JAPAN'S NON-NUCLEAR RULES

Japan Opposition's Protest

LD101038 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo January 10 TASS -- Japan's opposition parties have demanded that the Nakasone government make public all the data concerning the introduction to the Japanese territory of American nuclear weapons. They came up with this demand after ASAHI reported, quoting the reference book "American Naval Fighting Ships" published by the U.S. Department of the Navy, that U.S. submarines with nuclear missiles aboard repeatedly called at Yokosuka, the Pentagon's naval base in Japan.

A statement published by the Socialist Party of Japan expresses strong protest against the violation of Japan's non-nuclear principles, which included the rejection of the introduction, deployment and production (?of nuclear) weapons, by the U.S. military with the connivance of Tokyo. New cases of the calls at Yokosuka by U.S. submarines with nuclear weapons on board shows that the conservative cabinets which replace one another trample underfoot the non-nuclear principles of that country, the statement stresses.

The stand assumed by the Nakasone government, which refuses to acknowledge the obvious facts of the introduction of mass destruction weapons to Japan, do not hold water, said Y. Yoshioka, member of the leadership of the Japanese Communist Party.

U.S. 'Right' Questioned

LD091927 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 9 TASS -- TASS commentator Alexey Popov writes:

The U.S. Department of the Navy admitted the fact that U.S. ships with nuclear weapons on board made numerous calls to Japanese ports. This disproves the assertions of the Japanese Government that it is strictly observing the three non-nuclear principles, writes the Japanese newspaper ASAHI pointing to the reference book of the U.S. Department of the Navy "American Naval Fighting Ships." It is written in the reference book that U.S. submarines equipped with nuclear strategic missiles made numerous calls at the Japanese port Sasebo from 1959 to 1964.

As is known, a spoken word is past recalling. Nevertheless, a representative of the Japanese Foreign Ministry states unabashed that the viewpoint of the Japanese Government that nuclear weapon was not brought into the country's territory remains unchanged. Sic: Any comment is redundant. Then where does it get from U.S. warships when they call at Japanese ports? [sentence as received] The U.S. Department of State gave rather an original answer to this question. We are not going either to deny or admit the fact of the existence of U.S. nuclear weapons anywhere, it stated.

What now? Maybe the Japanese leaders all these years were really strictly adhering to the three non-nuclear principles of Japan's Constitution and maybe there is no need to attach significance to any submarines that called at the Japanese ports 20 years ago?

But it should be noted that these facts are outdated and must be supplemented.

In the recent years the United States and the Japanese ruling circles assumed the course at turning Japan into the Pentagon's nuclear place d'armes. U.S. ships with nuclear weapons on board are now constantly rushing about near the shores and in territorial waters of Japan and make frequent calls at Japanese ports. Sasebo port, for instance, has actually been turned into a base of the U.S. nuclear fleet. In the past year alone it received two U.S. nuclear aircraft carriers and the "New Jersey" destroyer with nuclear weapons on board. And how many nuclear submarines made calls to the port? Preparations are now made in Japan for the basing of 50 U.S. fighter bombers, nuclear delivery aircraft. Land-based cruise missiles are planned to be deployed there, too. So what non-nuclear principles can there be?

According to a statement of former U.S. Ambassador in Japan Edwin Reischauer, Tokyo and Washington reached secretly an arrangement since 1960 that U.S. warships and planes with nuclear weapons on board "have a right" to use Japanese ports and air fields. So over two decades now, the Japanese ruling circles, promoting the turning of Japan into the Pentagon's nuclear place d'armes have been deceiving their people alleging that they are true to the three non-nuclear principles. The same goes for their present assurances. As to the question where nuclear weapons gets when U.S. warships enter Japanese ports, it was answered recently by the selfsame Edwin Reischauer. Giving an interview to the newspaper ASAHI over the telephone he said that as far as he can see U.S. warships when about to call the Japanese ports do not discharge nuclear weapons and do not leave them in a different place.

DPRK PAPER CRITICIZES U.S.-S. KOREAN EXERCISE

PM091631 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jan 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Dangerous Schemes"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jan -- Washington and Seoul are hatching plans to unleash a nuclear war in Korea, the newspaper MINJU CHOSON writes in a commentary devoted to the recent U.S.-South Korean antisubmarine forces exercises. The facts show that the U.S. imperialists' preparations for aggression against the DPRK have reached an extremely dangerous stage.

During the exercises, in whch a nuclear submarine from the U.S. 7th Fleet took part, the allies rehearsed an operation to block the Korean Straits and attack the northern part of the republic from the sea. They were a preparation for the large-scale "Team Spirit-84" joint maneuvers planned for February.

The exercises that have ended and the forthcoming show of strength, which U.S. and South Korean propaganda tries to present as "defensive actions," are in actual fact provocative acts aimed at further exacerbating tension on the Korean Peninsula, the commentary stresses.

DRA 'GANGS' KILL USSR AIRMAN IN AIRFIELD ATTACK

PM091406 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jan 84 Second Edition p 2

[Report by Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, under the rubric "On Afghan Soil": "Moments of Heroism"]

[Text] The district of Khowst in southeast Afghanistan juts into Pakistani territory like a kind of peninsula. For a long time this region has been considered one of the most inaccessible. The Jadran high mountain ridge and the western spurs of Spin Ghar separate it from the rest of the country. At the same time, the absence of any significant natural barriers along the border with Pakistan makes the Khowst valley a convenient channel for the entry of counterrevolutionary gangs into the DRA from the neighboring country. The dushmans here are even supplied with artillery and the bandits are helped by foreign instructors to use it.

There are few roads in this district. The shortage of roads at times makes it preferable to transport much national economic freight -- especially the most essential items -- by air. The air gateway to Khowst in no way resembles a modern airport. The airfield there is one of the most difficult in Afghanistan: a packed-earth runway, close proximity of mountains, minimum availability of radar equipment. In addition, it is not unusual for aircraft and helicopters to be fired on by dushmans. Each flight mission there demands high professional skill and courage.

But hardships do not deter the Afghan pilots or transport fliers from the Soviet limited military contingent. They know the people of Khowst are waiting for the freight brought to them by the AN-12's and AN-26's. While weather permits it is necessary to build up stocks of food, petroleum products, and warm clothing.

...To start with, the flight carried out by the crew of the AN-12 Soviet transport from Kabul to Khowst and back was little different from dozens of previous ones. Their landing punctiliously observed all the strict landing conditions established for Khowst airfield. As usual, they taxied to the stand where the vehicles were waiting for them. Unloading started without delay. Captain Viktor Tsaralov, the aircraft commander, was in charge.

To start with, they unloaded mattresses and blankets from the tail end of the aircraft. Then came the turn of the gasoline. The first tank, held by steel ropes beneath the crane jib, moved slowly down the hold toward the tail gate. A few seconds more, and Lieutenant of Technical Services Konstantin Georgiadi, crew technician for aviation landing equipment, would have let it down onto the back of the truck. The Afghan loading workers were already stretching their hands toward it.

At that moment there was an unexpected explosion. A grey-black plume of smoke and dust rose about 300 meters away from the aircraft.

"Don't stop!", the crew commander ordered.

Right then the truck's body settled under the two-ton weight of the tank.

The second and third shells fell one next to the other, a matter of meters away. Splinters hailed down on the aircraft fuselage.

The commander felt a dull pain in his right side and just barely managed to stay on his feet. Ensign Nikolay Ponomarenko, senior flight radio operator, gasped with pain.

"Let's take off!" came the order from Capt Tsaralov, who rushed into the cockpit through the escape hatch, clutching the splinter wound on his side with his left hand.

Infuriated, overcoming the pain in his foot that had been shot to pieces by the splinter, Ensign Nikolay Ponomarenko, senior flight radio operator on board, hurried toward Lieutenant Aleksey Loginov, assistant commander of the aircraft, who had fallen beneath it. The navigator, Senior Lieutenant Aleksandr Stretovich, and the senior flight engineer, Senior Lieutenant of Technical Services Lev Kalyagin, got there before him. They picked up their comrade's listless body...

As it became clear later, Capt Tsaralov had taken the only correct decision under the circumstances. they could not have remained at the airport a moment longer. If not the fourth, then the fifth, seventh, or tenth shell fired by the dushmans would have hit the aircraft with the gasoline tanks in its hold.

The aircraft could be saved only by getting out of there. But the commander was wounded. He could not move his right hand. The assistant commander was lying motionless. And yet there was no other way out. All hopes rested with him, the commanding officer.

It was a matter of seconds. All crew members who were still on their feet urgently (the fire was still continuing) prepared the aircraft for take-off.

Lt A. Loginov's heart was beating its last. The radio operator was struggling to retain consciousness. A Soviet officer who had jumped into the aircraft with the crew and unfortunately remains unknown was applying a tourniquet on the operator's leg, which was spurting blood, with his pants belt. This officer was on his way to Kabul. It is hard to say what made him jump into the aircraft instead of the shelter, where he could have waited out the shelling and flown to the DRA capital under calmer conditions on another flight. But he flew with the crew which had suffered five casualties among the total of eight members. He flew with those who might need his help. And he gave his help, both in the aircraft and later, after landing in Kabul, helping to get the injured to a hospital. And afterwards, unnoticed by anyone, unknown, he made his way from the airport to the city where his business awaited him.

At take-off the commander did all he could with the aircraft. And it did not let him down, despite the damage it had suffered. At Kabul airport they discovered about 150 holes in the wings and the fuselage, the cockpit had become decompressed, and the drag link from the right-hand control stick had been damaged. One of the splinters had punctured a gasoline tank and gasoline had run into the hold. Oxygen had leaked from the punctured oxygen system. The mixture of oxygen and gasoline fumes could have exploded at any moment.

Under normal circumstances (according to rules) an aircraft does not start moving until the crew has started all four engines and tested all their functions. This time, however, no sooner had the first engine picked up revolutions than Tsaralov started rolling toward the take-off position, moving away from the fire.

During taxiing Senior Lt of Technical Services L. Kalyagin started two more engines. The last one picked up the necessary revolutions in the middle of the take-off run.

With the tail end unloaded, the aircraft acquired a forward center of gravity. This made it difficult to lift off the body's forward section. Controlling an aircraft with a forward center of gravity demanded much greater physical effort than usual from the pilot on the control stick. And Tsaralov was working with only his left hand. The slightest movement with the right caused him unbearable pain.

Now Tsaralov himself cannot explain in detail how he and the senior flight engineer managed to manipulate the flaps, the control stick, and the engine control levers and to lift the craft, whose nose leaned down toward the ground at the very end of the take-off strip. The aircraft banked sharply, avoiding the mountains, reached the necessary height above the airfield, and set course for Kabul.

Senior radio operator N. Ponomarenko, weakened by the loss of blood, could not switch on the electrical equipment when the engines started. He was replaced by Lt of Technical Services K. Georgiadi, crew technician for aviation landing equipment, who also had a splinter in his leg. Georgiadi's post was taken by the senior aircraft gunner, Ensign Nikolay Karolin and the aircraft mechanic, Private Bekhtiyar Otarbayev, who considered his own would a mere scratch. There they were -- well-coordinated and interchangeable crew members, able to act with reduced numbers!

Before takeoff and in the air each crew member who could function worked for two. Karelin and Otarbayev managed at the start of the takeoff run to very quickly secure the gasoline tanks from which the securing webbing had been removed during unloading. This prevented a shift of the freight during the run and, of course, an unexpected shift in the transport aircraft' center of gravity...

The aircraft flew to Kabul airport without being in contact with the ground. The main radio was silent: Ponomarenko was unable to operate it. Only on the approach to Kabul airport, when distance and conditions enable Capt Tsaralov to establish contact on his UHF radio, was the international airport given orders to prepare to receive the damaged aircraft...

Afterwards the commander spoke about his landing with his customary brevity:

"We made a direct approach to Kabul. we approached the runway from a distance four times shorter than normal... and landed with a sharp left turn."

This is how officer Yu. Kravchenko, an experienced transport pilot, assesses the flight.

"I pay tribute to the crew's courage. But what was accomplished by the aircraft commander is, without exaggeration, a real combat feat. He made a decision which can be said to have been feasible only now, when the deed has been accomplished. But any other decision would have resulted in a tragic end."

Yes, a lofty feat has been accomplished by Communist Capt V. Tsaralov and his crew, worthily executing their international duty. A feat for the sake of the Afghans' peaceful and happy life.

AFGHANISTAN'S DUSHMAN, BASMACHI 'RAIDERS' DESCRIBED

PM061502 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 52, Dec 83 p 31

[Leonid Mironov reply to reader's letter under the rubric "Taking Up a Point"]

[Text] Our press, radio and television take a sympathetic view of the opponents of the present regime in Afghanistan and describe them as "patriots." Your journal calls these very same people "dushmans" and "basmachi." Although I do not know the exact meaning of these words, it is clear that you do not consider them patriots. What, then, are they in reality, what do they want!

Andre Martinet, Brussels

What is meant by "patriot" is of course clear to everyone. I assume that you are not the only NEW TIMES reader who does not know the exact meaning of "dushman" and "basmach." In most of the languages spoken in Afghanistan, "dushman" means enemy. "Basmach" derives from the very "basmak," which mean suppress, oppress, coerce. Now let us see which of these terms -- that of the bourgeois information media in your country or ours -- is more applicable to Afghanistan.

I spent some time in Afghanistan as a newsman and saw the handiwork of "these very same people" on more than one occasion. It often happened that I arrived at some locality soon after dushman raiders had left when the blood stains were still fresh and the ruins of homes, schools and hospitals they had burned down were still smoking.

Revolutions always have enemies who seek to cover up their real aims by false slogans. But whatever the catchword -- "patriotism," "struggle for the faith," "for the purity of Islam," or for "genuine freedom" -- the substance of the matter is not altered. Their object is always the same -- counterrevolution. But counterrevolutionaries are not in the habit of admitting this.

I recall the tragic events in Herat in March 1979, on the eve of the first anniversary of the April Revolution. Armed bandits ran amuck in the streets of the city slaughtering their compatriots. There were the very same people whom some in your country describe as "patriots." Shouting "Allah Akbar" (Allah is Great) they set fire to schools, hospitals and offices of government institutions. Particularly brutal was the treatment meted out to members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, many of whom were savagely tortured before being killed. Bodies were found with stars carved out on the chest and back. In February 1980 an attempt was made to stage a similar massacre in Kabul. Soon afterwards it was revealed that agents of Western special services had had a hand in preparing it. In June the same year another groups of "fighters for the purity of the faith" tried to blow up one of Afghanistan's Moslem holy places -- the Hazrat Ali Mosque in Mazar-e Sharif. The idea was to demolish the mosque and blame the act of vandalism on the authorities and thereby incite discontent among Moslems.

Surely you would not describe as patriots individuals who go against the will of their people and their country's true interests in fulfilment of malicious alien designs, or call those who destroy the national and religious shrines of their own people as "champions of the faith."

That Western mass media sympathize with these so-called "patriots" and "champions of the faith" is not surprising.

For it is a matter of the identity of interests: the imperialist reaction and the Afghan counterrevolutionaries are united by pathological hatred of the progressive reforms that have taken place in Afghanistan since the April revolution.

The Afghan revolution is the logical result and an objective prerequisite of the country's social development. The majority of the nation, the working people, could no longer live in the old way, in conformity with medieval cannons. Millions of peasants, generation after generation, had suffered from a lack of land and water, doomed to hunger, ground down by social and spiritual oppression. They yearned for knowledge and wanted to take par in solving the pressing problems of their life. The opportunity to do this was opened to them by the revolution.

From the very outset the imperialist quarters saw in the Afghan revolution a blow at their strategic positions in the Middle East, at their plans for bringing Afghanistan within the orbit of anti-Soviet policy. Doing their utmost to restore the pre-revolutionary order, perpetuate the country's backwardness and eventually install in Kabul a reactionary regime according with the interests of imperialism, the U.S. and its henchmen pinned their hopes on the Afghan counterrevolutionary scum -- the former feudal and compradore element, rich peasants and usurers. They also managed to gain the support of a section of the misled and intimidated peasantry.

Washington began setting up in Pakistan territory training centres for counterrevolutionary mercenaries as far back as May 1978. Now there are more than 100 such centres. They have trained thousands of bandits who still continue to be infiltrated into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on counterrevolutionary sabotage missions. This year alone the U.S. has spent $105 million on the maintenance and training of these bands. Washington provides them with large quantities of grenade throwers, anti-aircraft machine guns, recoilless guns, and chemical shells. At present, according to the BAKHTAR News Agency, more than 300 U.S. instructors are teaching murder and sabotage techniques to Afghan traitors.

The Afghan people have been working for five years now to organize their life along peaceful lines so as to be able to devote all their energies to constructive endeavour. Much has already been accomplished. The process of renewal is under way everywhere in the country, which is extricating itself from the fetters of medievalism, ignorance and backwardness. The process would be far more rapid and productive if an end were put to the bandit actions of those whom imperialist propaganda described as "patriots," "freedom fighters," and "warriors of Allah." Regrettably, there still are those who are out to conceal of distort the truth. There is an apt Afghan saying: "Those who try to put out the flames of truth will sooner or later burn their beards."

U.S. SUPPORT FOR DRA 'MERCENARIES' REPORTED

LD091607 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 9 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Plastun writes.

A special "Forum on Afghanistan" was held under the chairmanship of U.S. Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs Lawrence Eagleberger in the capital of the United States on the eve of 1984.

Questions of intensification of subversive actions against the Afghan people were discussed at the "forum" by the ring-leaders of the Afghan counter-revolution who have already received from their American masters more than 380 million dollars as payment for brigandage on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. There is no doubt that the flow of arms, money, being sent by the United States to Pakistan, where anti-Afghan bandit groupings entrenched themselves, is to grow in the near future. Underlying the foreign policy course of U.S. President Reagan are terroristic and subversive actions.

Whom does Washington assist? Who gets American dollars and weapons?

Son of former big Afghan feudal Gulbuddin Hikmatyar is one of the prominent figures of the Afghan counter-revolution. When he was student of Kabul University he became leader of the "Moslem Youth" groupings, linked with the international reactionary organisation "Moslem Brothers". Yet before the April Revolution of 1978 he fled to Pakistan where in 1976, on assignment from the CIA, he started forming terroristic units. Hikmatyar, cruel by his disposition, believes that solution of any questions can be ensured only by killing the enemy. When yet a student he, in full view of his associates, brutally slaughtered a girl student, who participated in a demonstration of progressive forces.

It is exactly Hikmatyar's gangs, staging raids on Afghanistan's peaceful villages, that commit brutal outrages: They put out eyes and cut fingers off pupils who learned how to read and write, they torture and shoot activists of the People's Democratic Party, shoot everybody, who shows sympathy for people's power. Hikmatyar's gangs were repeatedly used by the military regime of Pakistan also for repressions against the "discontented" at Afghan refugee camps.

Another big Afghan counter-revolutionary is Sebqatollah Mojadedi. He also belonged to a family of big feudals, who owned big lands. Thousands of families of farm labourers worked for him. The April revolution confiscated his lands and handed them over to peasants, and Sebqatollah Mojadedi became a rabid enemy of the people's-democratic system in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Mention could be made of Burhanuddin Rabbani whose fortune before the revolution was estimated at 7 million dollars, Ziaul Haq Naseri, an American subject who announced himself minister of foreign affairs of the "Free Islamic Republic of Afghanistan". That "minister" is known by his systematic contraband activities for which he was arrested several times and served prison terms in Pakistan and Iran.

Washington seeks to present as "patriots" these and the like "defenders of Islam". They receive from the U.S. state treasury dollars which turn into submachine-guns, grenades, mines to continue the undeclared war of the United States and its NATO allies against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. But it is high time to abandon the hope to break the revolutionary process in Afghanistan. The imperialists and their mercenaries shall not put to their knees the people, who rose in uprising against exploitation.

PRK'S 5TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING CELEBRATED

Party, State Greetings

PM091313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State

To Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers cordially congratulate you, dear comrades, the KPRP Central Committee, the PRK Council of State, the PRK Council of Ministers, and the entire fraternal Kampuchean people on the fifth anniversary of the formation of the PRK.

The victory of the revolutionary-patriotic forces which overthrew the bloodthirsty Pol Pot regime 7 January 1979 marked the start of national rebirth and of the implementation of profound socioeconomic transformations in the country.

In the last 5 years the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of their militant vanguard -- the KPRP -- and relying on the support of the socialist community countries and the world's progressive forces, have overcome numerous difficulties and achieved significant successes on the path of building the new life. Today the PRK's working people look to the future with confidence and are successfully implementing the decisions of the Fourth KPRP Congress, which put forward a program for laying the foundations of a socialist society in Kampuchea. We are convinced that the industrious Kampuchean people will solve the complex tasks that face them and win new victories in the revolutionary restructuring of society.

Since the time of its formation the PRK has been making its contribution to the peoples' struggle to strengthen peace and international security. The PRK, along with the fraternal countries of Indochina, favors the establishment of good-neighborly relations between all Southeast Asian states and an improvement of the situation in the region.

We note with satisfaction that relations between the Soviet Union and the PRK are developing successfully in the most varied spheres on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We will continue to strengthen friendship with the PRK to the benefit of our countries' peoples and in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

On the fifth anniversary of the PRK's formation we wish you, dear comrades, and the entire Kampuchean people great achievements in building a new, thriving Kampuchea, happiness, and prosperity.

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

Talyzin Attends Moscow Meeting

PM091206 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet People's Solidarity"]

[Text] Soviet people's solidarity with the Kampuchean people, who are following the path of national rebirth, was expressed by the participants in the ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people to mark the 5th anniversary of the PRK's formation and the opening of the Soviet-Kampuchean Friendship Week.

In the Presidium were G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

The meeting was opened by I.N. Ponomarev, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. The speaker, V.A. Dvoryakovskiy, chairman of the board of the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Society and a USSR deputy minister, noted that throughout the Kampuchean people's just struggle for freedom and independence the USSR has given them fraternal support and assistance. Soviet-Kampuchean relations are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The meeting between Comrades Yu.V. Andropov and Heng Samrin was an important milestone in bilateral relations.

Hor Nam Hong, PRK ambassador to the USSR, expressed profound gratitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet people for their multifaceted and selfless support for Kampuchea in building socialism and defending the country's international interests. He stressed the great significance of comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statements for preserving peace throughout the world.

SUPREME SOVIET'S YAZKULIYEV VISITS PHNOM PENH

PM091319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Take Part in the Celebrations"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Jan -- A Soviet party and state delegation headed by B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived here today to take part in the ceremonies on the fifth anniversary of the formation of the PRK. The delegation was greeted at the airport by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK State Council, and other party and state leaders. On the same day party and state delegations from Vietnam and Laos also arrived in Phnom Penh.

LAOS THANKS USSR LEADING BODIES FOR GREETINGS

PM091530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades,

We express deep gratitude for the warm greetings and sincere congratulations sent to the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee, the Supreme People's Assembly, the Lao Council of Ministers, and all the Lao people on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the formation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]

We are firmly confident that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between our two countries' parties, governments, and peoples will develop fruitfully on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in the interests of the peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union and for the sake of the common cause of the socialist community and peace throughout the world.

We take this opportunity to wish you and the fraternal Soviet people notable successes in the cause of building communism in the USSR and in the cause of the struggle for peace throughout the world.

Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers;

Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Assembly

GROMYKO ATTENDS 4 JAN DEPARTURE OF GDR'S FISCHER

PM061443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] O. Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR foreign minister, who had been on a friendly visit to the USSR, left Moscow for home 4 January.

At the airport he was seen off by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and other officials. E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, was among the send-off party.

ZHIVKOV, LEBANON'S HAWI DISCUSS MIDEAST ISSUES

PM061434 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "In Fraternal Parties": "Unity of Views"]

[Text] Sofia, 5 Jan -- The deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles now begun in West Europe is an irresponsible and dangerous act leading to the growth of world tension and increasing the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war. This was emphasized during a meeting between T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and G. Hawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, who is here at the BCP Central Committee's invitation.

The sides expressed concern at the continuing deterioration of the international situation as a result of the United States' pursuit of an adventurist course aimed at achieving military superiority in the world. In this connection they stated their support for the retaliatory steps taken by the Soviet Union which, in the prevailing situation, are justified and essential. At the same time it was emphasized that the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist community countries point to a real path for halting the arms race and creating an atmosphere of trust and cooperation between states.

The meeting paid special attention to the situation in the Near East. The leaders of the two parties noted that Israel's continuing aggression against Lebanon and the joint actions of Tel Aviv and Washington within the framework of the so-called "strategic alliance" are the main danger to the Arab peoples. The sides denounced the stepping up of the U.S. military presence in the Near East, demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops and "multinational force" from Lebanon, and expressed themselves in favor of settling internal Lebanese prblems through political dialogue between all the country's national forces.

POLISH PAPER INTERVIEWS USSR OFFICIAL ON IDEOLOGY

AU091243 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 4 Jan 84 p 23

[Interview given by Prof Dr Andrey Zdravomyslov, independent scientific worker of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism: "All People Need Peace to the Same Extent" -- date and place not given]

[Text] A Polish-Soviet seminar of ideological struggle under the conditions of confrontation between two social systems was held in Warsaw in the first half of December 1983.

The seminar, which was organized by the PZPR Central Committee Information Department and the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, was attended by Prof Dr Andrey Zdravomyslov, who gave the following interview to a ZYCIE PARTII journalist.

[Wirski] The CPSU Central Committee held in June 1983 stressed the need for detailed and objective analyses of the course of socialist building in the fraternal socialist countries in order to more effectively overcome one's own problems and to strengthen the cooperation and friendship among the socialist countries. Do you think that the mass media flow of information in this regard is adequate and that it should be improved?

[Zdravomyslov] Indeed, the CPSU plenum last June drew special attention to the need for a more urgent examination of the experience of socialist building in other fraternal countries and for the study of their original solutions suggested by life. General Secretary Yu. Andropov spoke of this need and stressed the importance of correctly solving general and universal features of socialist building and of the solutions that are specific for the individual countries. Our party proceeds from the assumption that a new type of international relations among the socialist countries has consolidated. These relations consist of political equality, mutual respect, the sovereign independence of each party, noninterference in internal affairs, respect for the chosen methods of the struggle for progressive social transformations and for socialism, and proletarian internationalism.

The experience gained by each party is of great importance for each socialist country because the last decade has enriched our ideas about the world of socialism. That experience has demonstrated how varied that world is. After all, it is needless to prove what enormous differences exist between individual socialist countries insofar as the development of the economy, culture, and economic management are concerned...

[Wirski] Individual problems of development are also being solved in different ways.

[Zdravomyslov] This is natural. At one time we thought that our socialist building was to be homogeneous, but life itself has proved us wrong. As a regular reader of PRAVDA I can say that it always examines various problems tackled by the parties in the socialist countries. These materials are made ready for publishing either by representatiges of the parties concerned or by our foreign correspondents. There is a variety of those problems. Some concern the economy and some work organization, culture, and science... The same can be said about our television. The television program called "Time" beams features about current events in the fraternal socialist countries. However, the issue of this information is so important that improvements in it are necessary.

I think that our mass media could supply us with the comparative analyses of how individual problems are solved in different socialist countries. Such analyses are attempted at times, but seldom. In principle the information of this kind is restricted to a specific subject and fact.

[Wirski] From my own journalistic experience I know that informing readers about events in individual socialist countries not only adds to readers' knowledge and encourages comparative thinking, but also makes a positive impact on moods.

[Zdravomyslov] I completely agree, all the more so since at the present stage of ideological struggle bourgeois propaganda is extremely rich in various antisocialist campaigns, in which a multitude of various research institutes is involved and in which various propaganda actions are developed.

The United States is in control of 75 percent of television and radio programs worldwide, 65 percent of political press information, 50 percent of movie production, and 65 percent of the production of discs and cassettes. This is the U.S. information monopoly. In addition, the United States provides enormous funds for VOA, Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe, and so on. In this situation it is important to present socialism in the right light.

As for ideological struggle, we do not at all intend to imitate bourgeois propaganda, which is indiscriminate in its ways and which does its job in a brutal and cynical manner. We want to and will simply tell the truth about socialism. It is a thesis, of course, but the more we write and speak about the true problems of socialism and the more profoundly we demonstrate its nature and show in what different ways we continue to solve our problems and what results are produced by these solutions, the more effectively will we be able to combat the propaganda promoted by our ideological adversary.

The socialism we are building has never been and is not a finished model. We continue to develop a new sociopolitical entity in line with the main laws of development discovered by Marxism-Leninism. This indicates on the one hand that it is necessary to mutually study the experience we have already acquired and, on the other hand, that socialism has a great development potential.

[Wirski] Do you think that philosophy, sociology, and other social sciences of our countries have been able to be sufficiently impressive in indicating the vision of the world for which we fight and in showing the people the mechanisms of the dangers produced for the world by the arms race?

[Zdravomyslov] Since a struggle for minds is being waged in the present world between the two diametrically opposed philosophies, it is obvious that mankind's future will be determined to a large extent by the result of this struggle. That is why we need to improve ideological and political work in national and foreign propaganda and to intensify its militancy and meaningfulness.

The deployment of the U.S. missiles in the FRG and other West European countries has introduced new elements into the international situation, which is dangerous in any case. It is possible that the peoples of Europe are still not fully aware of the results of that deployment. The bourgeois mass media are not interested in promoting this awareness. The violation of the equilibrium of power has been and is the aim of the cold war circles in the United States and other NATO countries. That violation has interrupted the process of detente -- of economic, cultural, and scientific cooperation with the socialist countries. An escalation of armaments is being imposed in order to create new economic and social problems in the socialist countries. This is the strategy and essence of the deployment in question, but perhaps a fundamental error has been made in this connection: The weapons that have been produced and deployed may result in actions other than those intended by strategists. They may place the world not face to face with a catastrophe, but on the brink of it. In this connection the social sciences of our countries have evaluated the present situation in a fully Marxist manner and have indicated the nature of the real sources of the threat to peace.

Our theory includes enough arguments in favor of the equilibrium of power. In order to avoid a catastrophe it is simply necessary to restore the concept of equal responsibility of the two contrary systems for the state of coexistence of all peoples. I would like to recall that the United States is responsible not only for discovering the most horrible weapon of mass anniliation, but also for having used it in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. These are the facts. It is we who continue to demand an end to the arms race.

It is we who were and are for the equilibrium of power, for equally reducing the forces on both sides, and for eliminating the weapons of annihilation from our planet for all time to come.

[Wirski] How do you evaluate the cooperation of the international workers movement in the struggle for peace and for eliminating the threats to peace?

[Zravomyslov] Today when the United States has decided to take a reckless new measure and when the political situation of the world has been violently aggravated, the struggle of all the forces of peace and anti-armament for fully implementing our proposals, which are capable of changing the course of events and of ensuring lasting peace in Europe and the world, continues to acquire an even greater significance.

The maintenance of peace is now and will in the foreseeable future be the key issue of the foreign policy of our party and the parties of the remaining socialist countries as well as of the communist and workers parties the world over.

The parties of the socialist countries and the communist and workers parties of the capitalist and developing countries have given support to the USSR's disarmament proposals. They have also given support to Yu. Andropov's recent speech on the international situation.

In the context of the entire international issue it is obvious that the communist movement -- especially that in the West -- is a decisive factor in the struggle for peace. However, the point is that we are being forced to enegage in the arms race... The point is that anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda is being intensified at the same time.

[Wirski] In view of that, what kind of future can we expect?

[Zdravomyslov] It is possible that mankind will return to common sense and that the realistic forces in the capitalist world will win the upper hand and will prevent a further aggravation of the international situation. After all, it is impossible to identify peace with socialist transformations of relations in all countries. We have always clearly stated and continue to state that the issue of the social system is an internal affair of every nation and every state. However, the issue of peace depends not only on the wishes of this or that nation or this or that state, but on all the international forces and on the reasonable forces, no matter whether they are communist, religious, democratic, or capitalist forces. All people need peace to the same extent.

[Wirski] My last question is on the course of the joint seminar....

[Zdravomyslov] It was a very interesting meeting. The lectures and speeches of the Polish and Soviet participants were rich and analytical and supplied many new subjects for our departments to consider and promote through work. I am pleased with that seminar. I am also pleased with my contacts in the field because during our stay in Poland we were able to meet with the working people in production enterprises.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES BULGARIA'S BONEV IN MOSCOW

AU032105 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, met Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee, in Moscow today.

They discussed questions to the further comprehensive development of economic cooperation and to the coordination of state plans between the two countries for the 1986-90 period and on a further, long-term basis.

HONECKER CITED ON RETALIATION) NATO DEPLOYMENT

LD060919 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin January 6 TASS -- The first strike "Pershing-2" missiles are being now deployed directly at the doorstep of the socialist countries. They are targeted on the vital centres in the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other Warsaw Treaty member-states, said Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State, speaking in an interview with the French REVOLUTION weekly. The text of the interview was published in the GDR press today.

Thus, Erich Honecker pointed out, a great danger is created. In deploying nuclear missiles, the USA and NATO wish to ensure military superiority over the USSR and the other Warsaw Treaty member-countries. But this will never happen, the GDR leader said.

To prevent an upsetting of the military-strategic equilibrium we are forced to take effective retaliatory measures. Thus, preparatory work has been recently started, in keeping with an understanding between the Governments of the GDR and Czechoslovakia, for the deployment of operational-tactical missiles of increased range in the territory of both states.

Erich Honecker stressed that the governments in the West, above all, the Government of the FRG, which declared for the deployment of U.S. missiles, bear responsibility for the present deterioration of the international situation. At the same time it is absolutely clear that their calculations to bring pressure to bear on the USSR and force it to make inadmissible concessions have proved to be a failure.

ROMANOV ACTIVITIES AT DKP CONGRESS REPORTED

Meeting With Mies

LD091438 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Nuerenberg January 9 TASS -- The head of the CPSU delegation to the 7th Congress of the German Communist Party, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Grigoriy Romanov had a meeting here today with the GCP Chairman Herbert Mies. Herbert Mies expressed heartfelt gratitude for the participation of a representative CPSU delegation in the work of the GCP's forum. He spoke about the tasks of FRG communists set by the party congress, about plans of the GCP's further struggle for peace and disarmament, for putting an end to the deployment of American first-strike nuclear-missile weapons and in defence of the social and economic rights of the country's working people.

The chairman of the GCP spoke highly of the consistent foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state directed at the preservation of peace and prevention of nuclear war. He stressed the special importance of the peace initiatives set forth by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov.

Grigoriy Romanov noted the big international importance of the 7th Congress of the German Communist Party and of its decisions for stepping up the struggle by peace champions, all democratic forces in the FRG against the nuclear threat, against confrontation in relations between states.

The head of the CPSU delegation informed the GCP leadership about the successes of communist construction in the USSR, the tireless activity of the CPSU to strengthen the country's economic and defence might, and raise the Soviet people's living standards.

Address at Forum

PM091303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent and TASS report under the rubric "The Seventh German Communist Party Congress": "G.V. Romanov's Speech"]

[Text] Nuerenberg, Jan -- The Seventh German Communist Party [DKP] Congress is continuing here. G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, head of the CPSU delegation, addressed the FRG Communists' forum yesterday. His speech was received with tremendous attention. Addressing the congress delegates, he said:

The CPSU delegation is sincerely glad of the opportunity to participate in the work of the Seventh Congress of the DKP -- the party of patriots, the party of internationalists, which is linked to the great Lenin's party by durable bonds of fraternal friendship.

It gives me great pleasure to fulfill the personal instructions of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to convey to you his cordial greetings. Comrade Andropov sends wishes for success in the congress' work and in all the activity of FRG communists.

The CPSU delegation heard with great interest the profound, significant report of the DKP board to the congress, delivered by that prominent figure in the international communist movement, Comrade Herbert Mies, chairman of the DKP.

We are pleased that your party is steadily advancing and extending its positions and that its prestige in the country is becoming firmer. We are confident that the congress decisions will give new impetus to the difficult, selfless work of FRG communists.

Your congress is taking place under the slogan of the mobilization of the country's forces against the increased danger of war, against the siting of new American nuclear missiles in the FRG, and for the implementation of the demand: "Jobs, not missiles."

We understand well your concern and desire to step up the struggle for lasting peace. Today the question of whether it will be possible to put the development of events onto a footing of detente and avoid military confrontation, now concerns millions of people in all countries of the planet. And this concern is entirely justified: with the level of development and stockpiling of nuclear weapons of mass destruction now achieved, in the event of the outbreak of war, mankind's very future would be in jeopardy.

Who is responsible for the sharp deterioration in the world situation? This is by no means an academic question. Imperialism seeks to prove that the source of tension is socialism, or at least to instill the idea of the supposedly equal responsibility of the USSR and the United States, the Warsaw Pact and NATO, for this tension. In the West -- the FRG included -- many people resort to the rather threadbare thesis of the "Soviet military threat."

But you communists know well: there was and is no such threat! The Soviet people, like our friends in the socialist community, want only one thing: to live and work in conditions of peace. In our countries there is no social group or military-industrial complex that needs war, the occupation of other people's land, or the enslavement of other peoples, because socialism and peace are indivisible!

The real reasons for the dangerous international situation which exists lie in the militarist course of the United States and NATO and their desire to secure dominant positions in the world. Looking at the question more broadly, it must be noted that the present tension is certainly also associated with the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism. Being unable to cope with its consequences, the most aggressive imperialist circles, first and foremost the Reagan administration, seek to find a way out of the situation by means of resolving the ideological differences between capitalism and socialism by means of force, duress, and pressure.

The Washington administration, by declaring a "crusade" against socialism as a social system, is trying to reverse history and suppress revolutionary movements and progressive regimes. These objectives were pursued by the criminal U.S. intervention in Grenada. The same goal is pursued by the air bombings and the shellings from shipboard guns against the Lebanese patriots, the sending of mercenary gangs into Nicaragua, the implementation of the policy of blackmail and threats against Cuba, and the organization of criminal counterrevolutionary actions in Afghanistan.

A truly unrestrained arms race is an integral part of the U.S. hegemonist course. Against this background Washington is today giving hypocritical assurances that the United States sincerely seeks arms reduction. But these are only words. The facts indicate the reverse. Types and systems of armaments are replaced by others, and the unprecedented buildup of the military potential continues.

The American Administration is trying to disguise its aggressive preparations. It asserts, in particular, its readiness for talks. But, one wonders, for what talks? In Geneva the American delegation spent 2 years pretending to be conducting talks. In fact, from the very first things were moving in just one direction: to deploy their missiles in Europe at all costs, and to implement other military programs at all costs. The talks were only needed as a means of gaining time and deceiving the public.

Another idea is being suggested now: that the Geneva talks were supposedly cut short just as rapprochement was observed between the two sides' positions. But the truth is that there was no rapprochement in their positions, nor could there be, because of the unconstructive, unrealistic U.S. approach.

By starting to deploy its missiles in the FRG, Britain, and Italy, the United States torpedoed the talks and made them pointless. In these conditions, their continuation became impossible. It must be stated frankly that all the responsibility for what happened rests both with Washington and with those of its allies who consented to the deployment of American missiles on their territory. This also applies, naturally, to the FRG Government.

Your Congress, comrades, is taking place in Nuernberg. This city and its name are enough to remind us of the tragedy of World War II. Nuernberg's very stones call upon us to draw the proper conclusions from the lessons of history. But by no means everyone has done this -- and that includes people here in the FRG.

The siting of American first-strike weapons on your country's territory, by making the FRG Washington's hostage, creates the real possibility that it could become a bridgehead for the start of a war. We are sure the FRG people have no interest in such a turn of events.

True, people say that the FRG needs the missiles to ensure its security. But who is threatening the Federal Republic? Nobody! Many statesmen and politicians in your country have stated repeatedly: the Soviet Union does not pursue aggressive goals or threaten war. And that is correct. It is in accordance with the truth. So why the missiles?

This question is sometimes answered as follows: Soviet might could supposedly serve as an instrument of political pressure. But this too is a lie from start to finish. Let anyone cite a single example of the USSR's using its might to exert pressure on the FRG. There is not and has not been any such example. If any one exerts pressure -- political, military, and economic -- on your country, it is not the Soviet Union. We know who it is.

The siting of the new American missiles in the FRG in no way increases this country's security. On the contrary, it undermines it. At the same time it does considerable damage to our bilateral relations, which were for a long time developing to our mutual benefit. Nobody can fail to see that this step is fundamentally contrary to the basic content of the 1970 Moscow Treaty and to the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

In the existing situation the Soviet Union is adopting appropriate retaliatory defensive measures which affect not only the territory of the countries where the U.S. missiles are located, but America's own territory. These measures were forced on us, but there was no other way out.

They have just one aim: to neutralize the additional threat which arises from the deployment of the U.S. missiles in Europe. While ensuring the security of the USSR and the socialist community countries, they objectively promote the interests of all other peoples, since they are aimed at curbing the Washington strategists' adventurism.

We are firmly confident that despite all of the efforts of reactionary imperialist propaganda, an awareness of this fact will penetrate the consciousness of the masses of the people in the West.

Another thing must be clearly understood: Our countermeasures are intended to maintain the military-strategic equilibrium achieved in the sixties and seventies. The path to this goal cost the Soviet people great efforts and required considerable resources. But the importance of maintaining this equilibrium is extremely great: it has become a major positive factor in international development. Nobody will be able to disrupt this equilibrium! What is more, it is possible and necessary to sharply reduce the level at which this equilibrium exists. We are entirely in favor of such an approach.

Europe's peoples hunger fiercely for peace. They are increasingly clearly aware of the threat posed by plans for "limited" and other kinds of nuclear wars nurtured by the American Administration. That is why there is no lessening of the scope of the mass antiwar movement, within whose framework we see people of different social and political affiliations. This movement, contrary to the assertions of NATO propagandists, has by no means suffered defeat. Broader and broader masses are joining it, and the future is theirs, because ultimately -- and we believe this -- reason will triumph over the forces of war!

"He only earns his freedom and existence, who daily conquers them anew!" These words of the great Goethe have an unprecedentedly topical ring today. Defending existence and freedom in our day means doing everything to step up the struggle for peace and securing the unification of all who are prepared to participate in that struggle.

Soviet people are firmly confident that by joint efforts, the peoples can erect a strong barrier in the path of the new claimants to world domination, make them renounce their sinister plans, and turn the course of events toward detente!

As for the Soviet Union, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stated, it is "... convinced that peace can be consolidated and the peoples' security guaranteed not by means of building up armaments and inventing ever new types, but, on the contrary, by reducing the existing armaments to incomparably lower levels." That is the path which we call upon the leaders of the United States and the West European states to follow, the path which meets all mankind's aspirations!

Dear comrades! The Soviet people are well aware both of the seriousness of the present situation, and of the need to do everything possible for the defense of peace. Some people in the West hope that the Soviet Union will bend and capitulate under the pressure of the American "crusade." But these hopes are vain! Our opponents have erred and continue to err in one way: they underestimate the socialist system's potential and advantages and Soviet people's strength of will and strength of spirit.

The CPSU, in implementing the decisions of the 26th congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums, is energetically, purposefully pursuing a course of improving developed socialism. Discipline and organization are being strengthened. On the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, additional measures are being adopted to increase labor productivity, which makes it possible to continue to consistently improve the people's living standard.

The improvement of the system of management of production is continuing. Large-scale economic experiments are taking place. The democratic foundations of our society's operation are being strengthened.

Suffice it to recall just the recently adopted Law on Labor Collectives, which substantially extended working people's rights in managing enterprises.

These and other transformations have made it possible to successfully complete the targets for the 3d year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, to ensure a higher rate of economic development and growth of the people's well-being than in the first 2 years, and to improve qualitative indicators somewhat.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum held on the eve of the new year examined the State Plan for the country's economic and social development for 1984, which was then adopted by the routine USSR Supreme Soviet session. This plan accords with our party's economic strategy, maps out dynamic development and enhanced efficiency in social production, and provides everything necessary for maintaining defense capability at the necessary level.

Communists and all the Soviet people received as a specific militant program of action the profound assessments and conclusions on the main directions of the national economy's further development contained in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's speech. We look to tomorrow with optimism, and we know that the tasks set will be resolved!

Dear comrades! In conclusion I would like to thank Comrade Mies, that great friend of the Soviet Union, for his warm words about the CPSU and our people. Permit me to assure you that Lenin's party will continue to strengthen its traditional friendship and cooperation with the DKP!

In conclusion G.V. Romanov proposed toasts in honor of the DKP, the friendship of the two countries' peoples, and world peace!

The head of the CPSU delegation conveyed to the congress presidium a message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, and presented a souvenir gift -- a portrait of Karl Marx, one of the founders of scientific socialism.

The congress presidium, on behalf of the delegates, asked the CPSU delegation to convey to Comrade Yu. V. Andropov cordial gratitude for the greetings and the good wishes for success.

The FRG communists' forum continues.

9 Jan Departure

LD091717 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 9 TASS -- A CPSU delegation headed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Grigory Romanov returned to Moscow from Nuerenberg today.

At the invitation of the leadership of the German Communist Party the delegation took part in the work of the 7th Congress of the GCP.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Solomentsev and other officials.

BRITISH ADMIRAL'S REMARKS ON NAVAL BUILDUP HIT

LD091615 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 9 Jan 84

["What is it that Admiral Staveley Seeks?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 9 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

British Admiral William Staveley, commander-in-chief of the Allied Channel Forces, comes out in favour of the build up of armaments in that most important waterway of Europe. In an interview to the JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY published on Sunday, the admiral complained about an "acute shortage" of warships needed for the protection of the channel. According to Admiral Staveley, the number of destroyers and frigates in the Channel zone must at least be doubled.

Commader-in-chief of the Allied Channel Forces is not original in his demands for further build up of marine armaments. He repeats the trite allegations about the "Soviet menace" which have already been made by many other NATO generals and admirals. Thus Sir William is beating on the same drum.

The demands of the British admiral can be assessed as another evidence of the striving of the NATO leadership to speed up military preparations in order to disrupt the existing military-strategic parity. One gets an impression that the words "arms build up" are the key words in the vocabulary of NATO commanders. Meanwhile the cause of peace and international security requires radical reduction of armaments and channeling of the funds thus saved for the economic and social development. And the Soviet Union is precisely in favour of this.

FRG ANTIWAR MOVEMENT DEEMED INFLUENTIAL

LD082110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] An AFP correspondent in Bonn has reached the conclusion that the battles organized by the West German peace movement have had a far-reaching effect on the minds of FRG citizens. Here is a commentary by Viktor Levin:

The conclusion drawn by the correspondent of the French agency is primarily remarkable in that he, in contrast to numerous assertions by the bourgeois press, is not hastening to toll the funeral bell for the antiwar movement. By juggling with the fact that the U.S. medium-range missiles are being deployed in Western Europe, the media in the service of the ruling classes have proclaimed the end of the antiwar movement. But in fact, they made a mistake with their hasty conclusions. The peace supporters have not only not given up the struggle, but are continuing their antiwar actions. It appears that this truth has penetrated the consciousness of the AFP correspondent, and one may suppose that it will do the same with other Western journalists.

In the past year, antiwar movement achieved much. First of all, it aroused the masses. It clearly and graphically showed the threat inherent in the arms race. The West European public understands today, considerably better that in did earlier, the danger of the militarist policy of the United States and NATO as a whole. This will undoubtedly make itself felt in the future.

Secondly, another positive achievement of the antiwar movement is that under its influence, the U.S. official circles were forced to resort to maneuvering, and if only in words, to renounce their adventurist intentions.

Today, all the eminent representatives of the U.S. Administration assert that they are not working out plans for a limited nuclear war. But there were such plans. President Reagan himself spoke frankly about them. Now, he does not dare do this. This shows the effect of the antiwar movement, which the White House incumbent dares not fail to consider.

Thirdly, the antiwar movement has opened the eyes of many people to the threat to the independence of West European governments from Washington. This too will yet have its effect on the further course of events.

And finally, the last in the list but first in significance is that even people who used to stand aside from politics have been able to fully comprehend the peace-loving foreign policy course of the Soviet Union on one hand, and the United States on the other, convincingly shows that our country sincerely desires to curb the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and is ready to do everything necessary for the consolidation of peace -- while Washington sets course for the achievement of military superiority and the breaking of military strategic parities, thus threatening Europe with a nuclear disaster.

The conclusion is obvious. The antiwar movement last year achieved very considerable successes and these are a stimulus for new mass demonstrations against the arms race and in defense of peace.

USSR-ITALIAN FRIENDSHIP EXHIBIT REPORTED

LD100948 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Rome January 10 TASS -- TASS correspondents Yevgeniy Babenko and Nikita Yermakov report: Italian President Alessandro Pertini has sent a message of greeting to a TASS photo exhibition mounted here with the assistance of the Italy-USSR Friendship Society, saying that he is glad to "send an ardent greeting to an exhibition which shows the multifaceted civilization of the Soviet Union".

The show was opened with a ceremony at the Sant' Angelo castle, a national museum, in downtown Rome. It occupies three halls and features some 300 colour and black-and-white photos highlighting the architecture, painting, arts and handicrafts of the nations and ethnic groups inhabiting the Soviet Union. One section of the exhibition deals with the restoration of ancient monuments in the USSR.

Opening the exhibition, Rome Mayor Ugo Vetere said that since the first days of Soviet Government much attention had been paid in the USSR to preserving the legacy of the past. He said that shows like the one opened in Rome helped to make a better acquaintance with the Soviet Union and understand its rich history and civilization.

Messages of greeting to the exhibition were sent also by Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, Leonilde Jotti, chairman of the House of Deputies of the Italian Parliament, the chairman of the Provincial Council of Rome and leaders of political parties.

The exhibition-opening ceremony was attended by Italian ministers, members of parliament, representatives of local authorities, and people prominent in the arts.

The TASS photo exhibition commanded the lively interest of Rome inhabitants and visitors to the Italian capital, said the newspaper PAESE SERA praising the show's "documentary wealth".

U.S. MIDEAST POLICY, VESSEY VISIT TO ISRAEL HIT

LD091911 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 9 TASS -- TASS commentator Anatoliy Golovastov writes:

The chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff General John Vessey arrived in Israel on a three-day visit on Sunday. As reported by news agencies, agreement on the visit by this high-placed American general was reached already in November last year in Washington during the talks held by the Israeli Premier Sharon [name as received] with President Reagan. At the time the leaders of the United States and Israel signed the agreement on "strategic cooperation" providing for the further infiltration of the Middle East by the United States and the creation there of a permanent military and political bridgehead of American imperialism.

It is within the framework of developing this "strategic cooperation" that Vessey's present visit to the region is taking place. The fact is noteworthy that on his way to Israel Vessey visited Lebanon and stated there the American Administration's intention to leave the American Marines on Lebanese soil indefinitely. These Marines form the bulk of the so called "Multinational Force."

Thereby the American general confirmed the entire importance held in Washington's strategic plans by the United States military presence in that country.

Despite mounting criticism both inside the United States and beyond it of the decision by Reagan and his closest aides to leave the Marines in Lebanon, the White House rejects the very idea of a possible reduction of the level of American military presence in the region. Jointly with Tel Aviv Washington is quickly trying to fulfill its plans of consolidating its military presence in the Middle East and first of all in Lebanon. This is evidenced, in particular, by the planned agreement on the use by American troops from the "Multinational Force" of the military base in the area of Damur not far from Beirut. The airstrip built by the Israelis there last year can handle military transport planes while the estuary of the river Nab 'as-Safar can be entered by ships and used for the transportation of military cargoes.

The Pentagon's experts are already in that area and engaged in preparations to create a permanent American military base there.

Visits by American representatives to that region and Washington's and Tel-Aviv's plans to establish an American-Israeli hegemony in the Middle East give rise to serious apprehension of the peoples of that area. Events show that visits by White House envoys inevitably bring in their wake threats from Israel's Zionist rulers and new aggressive actions by the Israeli military. Now, too, on the day of Vessey's arrival in Israel the official Tel Aviv spokesman Meridor announced that Israel had no intention of withdrawing its troops from Lebanon.

AL-QADHDHAFI HAILS SOVIET-ARAB FRIENDSHIP

PM091329 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Jan 84 p 3

[TASS report: "...But in Practice They Are Interventionists"]

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Jan -- As a result of the aggressive actions of the so-called "Multinational Forces" in Lebanon, their interventionist nature is becoming increasingly clear, Libyan revolutionary leader Al-Qadhdhafi has stated at a press conference.

Ravaged cities, villages, schools, and mosques and the death of peaceful citizens, including women, children, and old people, make up the roll of crimes committed by these "peacekeeping" forces on Lebanese soil.

The Libyan leader sharply criticized the American Administration's adventurist policy in the Near East, pointing out that it is fraught with the most dangerous consequences for the cause of peace throughout the world. He expressed solidarity with the Lebanese people's struggle against imperialist and Zionist aggression and called on Arab countries to offer all-round support to the Lebanese patriots' just cause. M. al-Qadhdhafi gave a high assessment of the Soviet Union's principled stance, emphasizing that the USSR is a true friend of the Arab peoples on whom they can always count.

SOVIET AAPSO GROUP GREETS PLO ON ANNIVERSARY

LD301605 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 30 TASS -- The Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee has sent a message to the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the Palestine resistance movement.

The Palestinian people, the message runs, is given all-round support by the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, all democratic peace forces.

"The [illegible]he imperialist and Zionist forces do not abandon their attempts to undermine the Palestine liberation movement, which affiliates Palestinian Arabs on the Israeli-occupied lands, and elsewhere, the Palestine Liberation Organization, being the symbol and the organizing force of this movement, has been and should remain an active anti-imperialist factor in the Middle East," the document stresses.

True as they are to the principles of internationalist solidarity, the message points out, the Soviet people will continue rendering support to the friendly Palestinian people, other Arab peoples in upholding their legitimate rights, in the struggle against American-Israeli expansion, for establishment of fair and durable peace in the region.

DOS SANTOS SENDS REPLY TO ANDROPOV MESSAGE

PM091540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On behalf of the Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party, and on my own account, I have the honor to express to you our gratitude for the message of congratulations which was so cordially sent to me on the eighth anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the People's Republic of Angola.

Please accept my wishes for good health and personal prosperity. I am confident that the friendship, solidarity and cooperation whichexist between our peoples, parties, and states will develop to the common good of our countries.

With deep respect

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola

BACKGROUND TO NIGERIAN COUP D'ETAT VIEWED

PM091622 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[Igor Tarutin article under the rubric "We Answer a Reader": "Nigeria: Before and After the Coup"; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] M. Lokshin (Moscow) asks: What are the reasons behind recent events in Nigeria?

On literally the very eve of the new year, the night of 30-31 December, a coup d'etat took place in Nigeria. The civilian administration was replaced by a federal military government. It is headed by Major General Mohammad Buhari. He has become commander in chief of the Armed Forces and chairman of the 19-strong Supreme Military Council, in whose hands all power is concentrated. A Federal Council of State and Executive Councils of States under the leadership of military governors have also been formed.

"The need for change arose," M. Buhari stated in his address to the nation, "in order to put an end to the serious economic difficulties and the crisis of confidence afflicting our country." Nigeria's economy is indeed going through a serious crisis. This has been caused primarily by the general depression in the capitalist world. But there were also other reasons. The state's excessive dependence on the export of oil, virtually its sole source of income, had an impact. Nigeria is the leading oil exporter in tropical Africa.

The avalanche of petrodollars pouring into the country generated a strong upsurge in the economy. Imports of consumer goods and foodstuffs rocketed. Around $2 billion per annum is now spent on procuring foodstuffs, although agriculture at one time accounted for 80 percent of foreign currency revenue. Oil has overshadowed everything and has become the mainstay of the economy.

However, the crisis afflicting the capitalist system led to a sharp drop in demand for oil and a market glut. There was no market for expensive Nigerian oil. Production dropped sharply and the influx of foreign currency was considerably reduced. The country's import bill was more than twice as much as its export earnings.

As a result last year's budget deficit was over $8 billion. The foreign debts swelled rapidly and inflation was rampant.

The government took a number of emergency measures but the situation continued to deteriorate. Nigeria began talks with the IMF on the granting of a long-term loan. The IMF laid down harsh conditions, demanding devaluation, a wage freeze, and the lifting of food price controls.

All this meant a considerable worsening of the position of ordinary Nigerians. The whole weight of the crisis lay on their shoulders. Hundreds of thousands of workers were locked out of enterprises.

The new administration is faced with complex tasks. The military themselves admit that they as yet have no clear-cut economic program. But they have outlined their goals: to correct the financial situation, to repair the running of the economy, and to alleviate the position of the masses. Time will tell how things work out.

The events in Nigeria have attracted the attention of the entire world. We are talking after all of the most populous state in Africa, which plays an important role in the life of that continent and is an active member of the international community.

USSR'S DEMICHEV RECEIVED BY CASTRO IN HAVANA

PM101047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Text] Havana, 9 Jan -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic, has received Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture, who heads the Soviet party-government delegation which took part in the solemn unveiling in Havana of a monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin. During the conversation, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, an exchange of opinions took place on international issues and further development and deepening of the fraternal Soviet-Cuban cooperation.

Taking part in the talk were A. Hart, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and the Republic's minister of culture, and K.F. Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Cuba.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee P.N. Demichev presented F. Castro with his portrait painted by People's Artist of the USSR I.S. Glazunov. A metal plaque attached to the picture frame bears the engraved inscription: "To Fidel Castro Ruz from the CPSU Central Committee."

A decree of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba was read out stating that the creator of the monument unveiled in Havana, L.Ye Kerbel, People's Artist of the USSR, Lenin State Price Laureate, full member of the USSR Academy of Arts, has been awarded the Order of Felix Varela, First Class, for outstanding services in the field of literature and art. The order was presented by Fidel Castro.

GROMYKO, CUBAN AMBASSADOR SOTO CONFER 9 JAN

LD091548 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 9 TASS -- The all-round Soviet-Cuban cooperation, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is becoming deeper and more effective every year. This was stated today during the conversation held between member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and Ambassador of the Republic of Cuba in the Soviet Union Lionel Soto.

In discussing international problems, the sides gave special attention to the dangerous aggravation of the situation as a result of the attempts by the U.S. ruling circles to achieve a dominant position in the world, and of the growing aggressiveness of Washington's policies in different parts of the globe.

In this connection Lionel Soto stressed that the Government and the people of Cuba fully support Yuriy Andropov's statement of November 24, 1983, providing a comprehensive assessment of the situation and a constructive and realistic programme for the struggle to preserve peace.

The participants in the conversation resolutely condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada and the invaders' rampages in that country, the undeclared war pursued by Washington against Nicaragua, and U.S. imperialism's scheme's against Cuba.

It was also stressed that resolution of the problems of Central America and the Caribbean is possible only on the basis of a just political settlement acceptable to the countries of the region.

Andrey Gromyko said that the Soviet Union will continue to provide assistance and aid to Cuba in the development of its economy, science and culture, and in its struggle to protect its sovereignty.

U.S. SUPPORT OF CONTADORA GROUP DERIDED

LD091847 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 9 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

Foreign ministers of the "Contadora Group" and five Central American countries ended their meeting in the Panamanian capital on Sunday. The meeting adopted norms which are to regulate implementation of the previously agreed "document on the goals" called upon to eliminate the threat of war in the region and to help normalize the situation.

Established a year ago by representatives of four countries of the continent -- Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama, the "Contadora Group" has done a big and painstaking job in looking for ways to achieve a political settlement of the tense situation in Central America. The public in Latin America praises the tenacious efforts of the groups countries to liquidate the military threat in the region. Their actions received the full support, among others, of the Government of Nicaragua which tabled important proposals on the question.

Against the backdrop of the constructive efforts by the "Contadora Group" aimed at establishing a lasting peace in Central America with the strict respect for the sovereignty and independence of states, one can see especially clearly the diametrically opposed approach to the region's problems on the part of the Reagan administration. And although Washington propaganda is trying hard to convince the world that the White House allegedly "supports" the "Contadora" countries, in reality, however, its Central American policy actually rejects their course of political settlement, staking on armed force and diktat to preserve its domination in the region. A clear example of this policy is the recent U.S. bandit-style invasion of Grenada, liquidating the independence of that Caribbean state.

The United States continues its aggressive actions against the revolutionary Nicaragua in a bid to topple the Sandinista Government. In the process, acting through its proxies -- the Somoza mercenaries and pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes -- Washington does not rule out direct participation of U.S. troops in an intervention against Nicaragua.

For their part, the recommendations of the so-called national commission on Central America, headed by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, provided fresh proof of the aggressive course of the United States in the region. According to Western press reports, the commission's report calls for a sharp increase in Washington's military and economic aid to the pro-U.S. puppet regimes, and recommends continued support for Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. It is no coincidence that the London DAILY TELEGRAPH notes that the document's formulations are strongly reminiscent of the arguments used during the Vietnam war.

And so, as one can see, official Washington has not forgotten anything, and has learned nothing!

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION DETAILS REPORTED

PM091556 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Jan 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on RSFSR Supreme Soviet Sessions"]

[Text] The eighth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, opened at 1000 on 6 January 1984 in the Great Kremlin Place in Moscow.

The deputies and guests of the session stood to greet with tumultuous prolonged applause Comrades G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye. K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, and N.I. Ryzhkov.

Deputy N.M. Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, was in the chair.

The floor was given to deputy N.N. Ponomarev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Credentials Commission, for a report on the results of the check on the authority of deputies elected since the Seventh Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet unanimously resolved to recognize the authority of deputy V.N. Vorotnikov, elected 31 July 1983 for Krasnooktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug No. 318, Volgograd Oblast; Deputy I. Kh. Sadykov, elected 28 August 1983 for Kukmorskiy Electoral Okrug No 932, Tatar ASSR; Deputy A.B. Bagautdinov, elected 28 August 1983 for Tetyushskiy Electoral Okrug No 938, Tatar ASSR; Deputy D.G. Zavgayev, elected 28 August 1983 for Urus-Martanovskiy Electoral Okrug, No 959, Chechen-Ingush ASSR; Deputy A.I. Volskiy, elected 9 October 1983 for Lyudinovskiy Electoral Okrug No 436, Kaluga Oblast; Deputy V.G. Afonin, elected 9 October 1983 for Sterlitamakskiy Electoral Okrug No 858, Bashkir ASSR; and T.B. Sabanov, elected 9 October 1983 for Kirovskiy Electoral Okrug No 914, North Osetian ASSR, and adopted a corresponding resolution on this.

The following agenda for the session was unanimously approved.

1. On deputy chairmen of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

2. On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1984 and the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1983.

3. On the RSFSR State Budget for 1984 and the implementation of the RSFSR State Budget for 1983.

4. On the ratification of RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The session's order of work was approved. Then the deputies began to examine the questions on the session's agenda.

On behalf of the Council of Elders, proposals were submitted on electing the following to be deputy chairmen of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- A.B. Bagautdinov, deputy for Tetyushskiy Electoral Okrug, Tatar ASSR, and chairman of the Tatar ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T.B. Sabanov, deputy for Kirovskiy Electoral Okrug,

North Osetian ASSR, and chairman of the North Osetian ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and on releasing the following, in connection with their retirement, from their posts as deputy chairmen of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- deputy O.A. Basiyev, formerly chairman of the North Osetian ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and I.Ye. Namsinov, formerly chairman of the Kalmyk ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet unanimously elected Deputies A.B. Bagautdinov and T.V. Sabanov to be deputy chairmen of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and released deputies O.A. Basiyev and I.Ye Namsinov from their posts as deputy chairmen of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy N.I. Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan, delivered a report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1984 and the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1983.

Deputy L.A. Bobrovnikov, RSFSR finance minister, delivered a report on the RSFSR State Budget for 1984 and the implementation of the RSFSR State Budget in 1982.

Deputy V.S. Kuzmichev, chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission, delivered the coreport of the Plan and Budget and other standing commissions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1984 and the fuffillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of of the RSFSR in 1983, and on the RSFSR State Budget for 1984 and the implementation of the RSFSR State Budget in 1982.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet went on to discuss reports and coreports on the second and third questions on the session's agenda. The following deputies spoke in the debate -- A.P. Dumachev (Korablestroitelnyy Electoral Okrug, Leningrad); S.M. Kolomin (Lyublinskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow); A.I. Tybylov (Uvinskiy Electoral Okrug, Udmurt ASSR); N.V. Shilin (Vyksupskiy Electoral Okrug, Gorkiy Oblast); A.F. Ponomarev (Bakityanskiy Electoral Okrug, Belgorod Oblast); V.I. Naumov (Veshenskiy Electoral Okrug, Rostor Oblast); and V.G. Smirnov (Okulovskiy Electoral Okrug, Novgorod Oblast).

The second sitting of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet opened at 1600 in the Great Kremlin Palace.

In the boxes were Comrades G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.V. Kuznetsov, I.V. Kapitonov, and Ye. K. Ligachev.

Deputy N.M. Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, was in the chair.

Discussion of the reports on the second and third questions on the session's agenda continued. The following deputies spoke in the debate -- N.N. Zakharova (Ramenskiy Rural Electoral Okrug, Moscow Oblast); M.I. Polozhentsev (Northwest Electoral Okrug, Chelyabinsk Oblast); V.B. Saganov (Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug, Buryat ASSR); M.G. Amirov (Belebeyevskiy Electoral Okrug, Bashkir ASSR): V.A. Dyatel (Magadanskiy Electoral Okrug, Magadan Oblast); I.P. Gruzdov (Rylskiy Electoral Okrug, Kursk Oblast); and A.M. Bolshov, (Mayinskiy Electoral Okrug, Ulyanovsk Oblast).

With this the RSFSR Supreme Soviet ended the discussion of the reports on the second and third questions on the session's agenda.

Deputy N.I. Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan, delivered a concluding speech on the question of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1984 and the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1983.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1984 taking into account amendments of the Plan and Budget and other standing commissions, and also a resolution on the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1983.

Deputy A.A. Bobrovnikov, RSFSR finance minister, delivered a concluding speech on the question of the RSFSR State Budget for 1984 and the fulfillment of the RSFSR State Budget in 1982.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law on the RSFSR State Budget for 1984 taking into account amendments of the Plan and Budget and other standing commissions, and also a resolution on approving the report on the implementation of the USSR State Budget in 1982.

Then the RSFSR Supreme Soviet heard a report by Deputy Kh.P. Neshkov, secretary of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees submitted for approval by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, and adopted a corresponding law and resolutions.

With this the eighth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, ended.

Council of Ministers Debate

PM091420 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Jan 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Excerpts] An enlarged session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers was held yesterday. Taking part in it were executives of the party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, representatives of a number of union ministries and departments, chairmen of ASSR Councils of Ministers, oblispolkoms and krayispolkoms, and leaders of RSFSR central establishments and local economic organs. It discussed the question "On Measures To Fulfill the State Plans for Reclaiming Land and Increasing the Efficiency of the Use of Reclaimed Areas and on Tasks in Developing a Long-Term Program of Reclamation Measures in the RSFSR." L.B. Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report.

While noting the positive results, the RSFSR Council of Ministers also analyzed in depth which reserves are still being poorly utilized and where, the reasons for the shortcomings, and how to overcome them as quickly as possible.

Although the land reclamation workers improved their work last year, increased its quality, and strengthened their discipline, they were unable to cope with the targets for the third year of the 5-year plan. The plans and the commissioning of installations in Krasnoyarsk Kray and Rostov, Orenburg, Ulyanovsk, Novosibirsk, and Volgograd Oblasts were systematically unfulfilled.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers made serious complaints against the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. The Far East Water Resources Construction Main Administration and the Volga Water Resources Construction Main Administration, which are subunits directly subordinate to this ministry, were particularly behind. Though possessing a powerful production base and skilled cadres, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources failed to assimilate R180 million of capital investments during the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan. The Main Administration for Land Reclamation in the Non-Chernozem Zone allowed a serious blacklog. It failed to assimilate R274 million in those 3 years.

While constructing large-scale and complex water resources systems, land reclamation workers have not been paying due attention to carrying out soil improvement work, which yields a quicker return for less outlay. More than 25 million hectares of land now require this work. And wherever it is not carried out the land becomes overgrown with bushes and trees and falls out of agricultural use. The area of plowland in Pskov, Kalinin, Bryansk, and other oblasts have decreased by the last 13 years. Hayfields and pastureland have decreased by almost 3 million hectares, chiefly as a result of their becoming overgrown with trees. In this context the RSFSR Council of Ministers again drew attention to the need to disseminate Tyumen Oblast's valuable experience in radically improving agricultural land.

In anlyzing the state of affairs in land reclamation, the Council of Ministers noted that lack of appropriate coordination and cohesion in the work of water resource and agricultural organizations is a prime shortcoming. It affects both land reclamation construction and the use of reclaimed land. Growth in output in irrigated and drained land in the last decade has been mainly achieved by increasing the area. The yield of grain, root crops, potatoes, and vegetables is still 33 percent below target.

Many farms and whole rayons which are investing enormous resources in irrigation and drainage are working the land poorly, with consequent poor yields. Last year, for example, 800,000 hectares were not irrigated, essentially being used as dry farmland. And yet there had been considerable expenditure. In order to cover it within the normative schedules it is necessary to obtain an output per hectare of R900-1,000 and a net income of R400-500. Actually, only half this is being obtained to date.

With regard to land reclamation efficiency, the Council of Ministers devoted particular attention to the extent to which farms are provided with cadres and well appointed accomodation, to the development of production infrastructure, to the in-depth study of plans, and to substantiating the proportions of land reclamation construction and agricultural development. It emphasized that land reclamation, though a very important element in intensifying agricultural production, does not by itself ensure increased yields. It creates the conditions for a guaranteed increase in the productivity of agricultural land only when it is combined with a high standard of farming.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers made specific recommendations on increasing the efficiency of scientific studies and outlined ways of overcoming shortcomings and making use of the reserves that were revealed. It examined a draft long-term program for developing land reclamation and increasing the efficiency of land use between 1990 and 2000. Work on it will be continued.

V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, made a concluding speech.

Ministerial Changes

PM091729 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR (OTDEL PERVYY) in Russian No 30, 1983, carries on pages 535-536 three USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, providing that: N.P. Aparin be appointed deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, succeeding B.M. Sukharevskiy in view of his retirement on pension. Y.V. Zaytsev be apointed USSR deputy minister of culture for cadres matters; and V.V. Martynov be appointed USSR deputy minister of nonferrous metallurgy.

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR (OTDEL PERVYY) in Russian No 31, 1983, carries on page 558 a USSR Council of Ministers decree signed by Tikhonov and Smirtyukov appointing V.V. Serov USSR deputy minister of culture.

MOSCOW SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR (OTDEL PERVYY) in Russian No 32, 1983, carries on pages 579-580 three USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by Tikhonov and Smirtyakov providing that: N.V. Mironov be appointed deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Invetions and Discoveries; M.I. Pockaylov be appointed USSR first deputy minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises and relieved of his duty as USSR deputy minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises; and A.I. Lukashov be appointed deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan and relieved of his duty as USSR deputy minister of petroleum refining and petrochemical industry.

ANDROPOV SIGNS DECREE ON AWARD TO GENERAL

PM061808 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jan 84 First Edition p 1

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree Awarding the Order of the Red Star to Lieutenant General F.Y. Bokov (Retired)" -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Headline]

[Text] For his services to the Soviet Army and in connection with his 80th birthday Lieutenant General Fedor Yefimovich Bokov (retired) is awarded the Order of the Red Star.

Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Yu. Andropov
Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium T. Menteshashvili
The Kremlin, Moscow
January 6 1984

MOLDAVIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION OPENS 6 JAN

LD061424 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] A session of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian SSR opened in Kishinev today. The deputies are discussing the State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the budget of the republic for 1984, and the results of the fulfillment of last year's plans. The deputies noted the increase in Modavia's contribution to the development of the country's national economy and in raising the people's well-being.

Industrial production alone manufactured last year above the plan amounted to more than R60 million. The need for a further intensification of production and an improvement in the effectiveness and quality of work in all spheres of the national economy, as defined in the decisions of the December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the materials of the ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation, was stressed.

GEORGIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION HELD 7 JAN

LD071129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] A session of the Supreme Soviet of the Goergian SSR is being held today in Tbilisi. It is examing bills on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Republic and Budget for 1984. Also today the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian SSR is continuing its session.

Shevardnadze Attends

LD071704 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR today discussed at the session of the supreme organ of state authority of the republic ways of fulfilling the tasks of the fourth year of the 5-year plan. The draft Plan for the Economic and Social Development and for the Budget of the republic of the current year was submitted at the session. Those speaking in the debates stressed that a high degree of organization and the raising of responsibility in the work of all links of the national economy are required by the decisions of the December 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The deputies considered from principled positions existing shortcomings in economic construction. Great attention was devoted to questions concerning the raising of the efficiency of the agro-industrial complex. Taking part in the session's work is Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party.

GEORGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY APPROVES PLAN, BUDGET

LD061752 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Jan 84

[From the Vremya newscast; announcer-read report over clip of Tbilisi city]

[Text] In Tbilisi today, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee held a plenary meeting. It discussed the tasks of party organizations for the republic's socio-economic development this year in light of the decisions of the December 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech by Yuriy Valadimirovich Andropov. A report was delivered by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Participants in the plenum discussed and generally approved the draft State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the Budget of the Georgian SSR for the current year. The plenum considered an organizational matter. Comrade Nikolskiy, who has been working as a secretary of the Moscow CPSU was elected second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Shevardnadze Delivers Report

LD061504 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] A plenum of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee is underway in Tbilisi. On the agenda are questions of the tasks of the republic's party organization in the area of economic and social development for 1984 in the light of the decisions of the December 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the clauses and conclusions contained in the text of the speech by Comrade Andropov and the draft of the state plan for economic and social development for the Georgian SSR and the republic's budget for 1984.

Comrade Shevardnadze delivered a report at the plenum.

CHERNIGOV OBKOM ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

LD081344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] A plenum of the Chernigov Obkom, reelected at the oblast party conference, has been held. An organizational matter was considered. Comrade Palazhchenko, who has worked as first secretary of the Volyn Obkom, was elected first secretary of the Chernigov Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party. Comrade Umanets, who previously worked as first secretary of the Chernigov Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party, has retired in connection with his state of health. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has expressed its gratitude to Nikolay Vasilievich Umanets, a member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, for his conscientious work for the good of the party and the people.

BURYAT OBKOM REPLACES FIRST SECRETARY

LD071503 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] A plenum of the Buryat Obkom took place today. It examined organizational questions. The plenum relieved Comrade Modogoyev of his duties as first secretary of the obkom in connection with his retirement on pension.

Comrade Belyakov, who worked as first secretary of the Ulan-Ude Gorkom, was elected first secretary of the Buryat Obkom.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has expressed gratitude to Comrade Modogoyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, for his conscientious work for the benefit of the party and the people.

TOMSK OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY REELECTED

PM091431 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 January 1984 First Edition carries on page 2 a 2,000-word Tomsk dispatch by special correspondent V. Loginov under the rubric "Party Life: At Oblast Conferences" and the headline "Strengthening Efficiency." The author reports on the work of the Tomsk Oblast party conference and states in conclusion that A.G. Melnikov was reelected first secretary of the Tomsk CPSU Obkom.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES MADE IN BAKU GORKOM

PM091710 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Dec 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Plenum of the Baku Azerbaijan CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] A plenum of the Baku Azerbaijan CPSU Gorkom elected by the 45th Baku party conference was held 22 December.

The plenum elected F.E. Musayev first secretary of the Baku Gorkom. L.A. Sokolov was elected second secretary of the Baku Gorkom and A.N. Abbasov and O.I. Zeynalov were elected secretaries.

A.N. Abbasov, N.Kh. Akhmedov, B.M. Guseynov, M.S. Guseynov, O.I. Zeynalov, G.G. Kasumbekov, F.E. Musayev, L.A. Sokolov, G.I. Stepanov, V.Ya. Tretyakova, and Kh. Ya. Khalilov were elected members of the Baku Gorkom Bureau.

S.Sh. Mamedova and V.M. Techenin were elected candidate members of the Baku Gorkom Bureau.

The plenum appointed department chiefs and the party commission chairman of the Baku Gorkom.

Comrades K.M. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, S.Ch. Kasumova, G.N. Seidov, K.A. Khalilov, Z.M. Yusif-Zade, D.M. Muslim-Zade, L.Kh. Rusalova, G.Sh. Efendiyev, and N.V. Zhuravlev, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

LENINGRAD OBKOM PLENUM MAKES PERSONNEL CHANGES

PM091656 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 83 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Leningrad CPSU Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Leningrad CPSU Obkom plenum was held at the Smolnyy yesterday.

The obkom report to the 26th Leningrad Oblast CPSU Organization Conference was examined and approved.

The plenum was addressed by L.N. Zaykov, first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom.

Participating in the discussion were A.A. Stepanchuk, first secretary of the Vsevolozhsk CPSU Gorkom, V.N. Popov, leader of the team of electricians at a production association, Hero of Socialist Labor B.I. Fomin, general director of the Elektrosila Association, A.M. Timofeyeva, secretary of the party committee of the Skorokhod Association, and Yu.V. Trusov, general director of the Sinyavinskoye Poultry-Raising Association.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

R.S. Bobovikov was released from his duties as member of the Leningrad Obkom Bureau in connection with his election as first secretary of the Vladimir CPSU Obkom.

N.I. Popov was released from his duties as secretary of the Leningrad Obkom in connection with his election as chairman of the Leningrad Oblispolkom.

V.N. Lobko, previously chief of the obkom's Construction Department was elected secretary and member of the Bureau of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom.

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY MINISTER RELEASED FROM POST

LD091622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Yegorov Mikhail Vasilyevich from his duties as minister of the USSR Shipbuilding Industry at his request, in connection with the state of his health.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo expressed its gratitude to Mikhail Vasilyevich Yegorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, for his conscientious work for the good of the party and the people.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Igor Sergeyevich Belousov to the post of minister of USSR Shipbuilding Industry.

New Minister Appointed

LD092033 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 9 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Igor Belousov Minister of Shipbuilding of the USSR.

Igor Belousov was born in 1928, he is Russian, member of the CPSU from 1955, qualified shipbuilding engineer. He worked his way up from foreman to chief engineer of a shipbuilding factory. In 1969, he was appointed deputy minister, and in 1976 first deputy minister of shipbuilding. Hero of Socialist Labour, laureate of the state prize of the USSR. [sentence as received]

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has relieved Mikhail Yegorov of the duties of Minister of Shipbuilding [Industry] of the USSR at his request for health reasons.

The political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee thanked Mikhail Yegorov for his conscientious work for the benefit of the party and the people.

STANDARDS COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN BOYTSOV RETIRES

LD071134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has released Comrade Vasiliy Vasilyevich Boytsov from the function of the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards in connection with his retirment at his request. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has appointed Comrade Georgiy Dmitrievich Kolmogorov as the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards. Since 1974 he has been first deputy minister of the communications equipment industry.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has thanked Vasiliy Vasilyevich Boytsov, candidate member of CPSU Central Committee, for his conscientious work for the benefit of the party and the people.

New Chairman's Biography

LD071557 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Comrade Kolmogorov [new chairman of USSR State Committee for Standards] was born in 1929. He is Russian and he has been a CPSU member since 1952. He is a doctor of technical sciences. He started work as a tractor driver. Working in industry, his career evolved from working as a foreman to director of a number of enterprises. Since 1975 [as heard] he has been first deputy minister of the communications equipment industry. Comrade Kolmogorov is USSR State Prize winner.

NEW CHELYABINSK FIRST SECRETARY APPOINTED

LD071549 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] There took place today a plenum of the Chelyabinsk Obkom, which considered organizational questions. The plenum released Comrade Voropayev from his duties as first secretary of the Obkom in connection with his confirmation as deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee.

Comrade (Vedernikov), who worked as inspector at the CPSU Central Committee, has been elected first secretary of the Chelyabinsk Obkom.

KAZAKH GASIFICATION TRANSFERRED TO STATE COMMITTEE

WA101456 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 83 p 1 published a 30-word ukase by the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium transferring the Main Gas Administration under the Kazakh Council of Ministers to the Kazakh State Committee on Gasification.

BRIEFS

NEW EAST KAZAKHSTAN OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY -- The East Kazakhstan party held a plenum today to examine organizational questions. The plenum released A.K. Protozanov from his duties as first secretary of the oblast in connection with his retirement. A.V. Milkin, formerly chairman of the Kazakh People's Control Committee, was chosen as first secretary of the East Kazakhstan Oblast. Kazakh CP CC second secretary O.S. Miroshkhin participated in the work of the plenum. [Text] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 83 p 2 WA]

POWER ENGINEERING PROSPECTS IN FAR NORTH VIEWED

LD091759 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Interview with Prof Rustan Berovich Akhmedov by unidentified interviewer on prospects of power engineering in the north -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Akhmedov] The development of regions in the far north is dependent in the closest possible way on supplying those regions with power. We still have many regions to which scarce diesel and liquid fuel has to be brought in, even by aircraft. At the same time, the far north theoretically has quite large potential energy resources. We shall start with nontraditional renewable energy sources, by which I mean solar and geothermal energy. Note should also be made of wind energy, the point being that in the far north the number of days when the wind is very strong is 270-300 days a year. The winds are quite strong, with an average speed of more than 10 meters per second. So for a self-sufficient wind-power source, the far north could be quite a large proving ground.

Now I would like to dwell on aspects that are particularly promising for regions in the far north. You will recall that the first tidal power station in the Soviet Union was constructed as long ago as 1967. This was a comparatively small station -- 400 kW -- and is situated in the Barents Sea near Murmansk, in Kislaya Bay. Intensive work is at present being carried out at the USSR Ministry of Power Engineering and Electrification Gidroproekt Institute to build larger tidal power stations. In particular, the construction of the Kola station in the Barents Sea is in progress, and work is being carried out on the construction of the Lumbovka station in the White Sea. There are colossal possibilities for developing tidal power stations also in the Far East, in Tugurskiy Gulf in the Okhotsk Sea.

Together with this line of development, there is another one which we might call an essentially Arctic development. There is currently worldwide interest in the construction of so-called ocean thermal power stations that use the thermal gradient between the warm upper layers of water and the cold layers of water at some depth. Unfortunately such stations are promising to a certain extent only in areas near the equator. However, the further north you move, and in our country also, the temperature differences increase sharply. Like the ocean thermal power stations that it is proposed to build in equatorial waters, the Arctic stations also use temperature differences, but ones of a different kind. In the winter months the air temperature in Arctic areas is quite low, but the water under the ice can serve as a heat source. So by using those temperature differences it is possible to build quite efficient power installations. The harder the winter, the more efficient such an installation becomes. And we all know that the colder the winter, the greater becomes the demand for energy.

[Interviewer] And how about traditional energy sources in the northern latitudes?

[Akhmedov] The far north is becoming a major fuel and energy base. Here I have in mind the areas in Tyumen Oblast, West Siberia, and the Kola Peninsula. The search for minerals is also definitely promising on the continental shelf zones, including the Arctic Ocean. One should also not forget another thing, that the transportation of traditional fuel and energy resources in the far north is in fact quite expensive. And since in the far north there are very many localized settlements and expeditions, it is in those conditions that self-sufficient nontraditional power sources can play an exceptionally important role.

[Interviewer] This raises the question of whether these nontraditional power sources will be sufficient to supply the regions of the far north.

[Akhmedov] Well, after all, the name for these nontraditional energy sources is "renewable." They are in fact inexhaustible sources of energy. The question today lies not in the extent of these energy resources, which are in themselves quite big, but in creating the equipment and the technology that will enable the scale on which they are used to be expanded to an economically viable extent. We are of the opinion that the achievements and successes of science and technology will in the foreseeable future enable the use of nontraditional energy sources to be extended to a considerable extent, including in the far north.

GAS INDUSTRY MINISTER COMMENTS ON PRODUCTION

LD091319 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] The USSR will notably build up gas production this year to 578,000 million cubic meters. The figure has been cited for Radio Moscow by the Gas Industry Minister Vasiliy Dinkov. He said the gas mining growth this year will be equivalent to 42,000 million cubic meters but the USSR can extract even more, he said. There are unique gas fields in Western Siberia. Four large pipelines have already been laid from West Siberia. Along one the USSR began to export the fuel to France on the 1st of this month. Gas will also be delivered to Austria, Federal Germany and other Western countries.

BRIEFS

NEW KAZAKH POWER LINES -- The construction of an 8,000-km-long network of high-voltage power lines has begun in Kazakh SSR. This line will be fed by five powerplants whose generation capacity totals 20 (?million) kw. All of the powerplants operate with the coal extracted from the (?Etibastus) coal mines. The new line, which begins in central Kazakh SSR, will carry electricity to the Urals, the European sector of our country, and Western Siberia. The work is being put into effect in accordance with the plan for the economic development of Kazakh SSR and the rest of the Soviet Union. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 8 Jan 84 GF]

OFFICIAL VIEWS PROGRESS IN NUCLEAR POWER

LD091623 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 9 TASS -- "I would single out two important events in the present state of peaceful utilisation of the atomic energy", Gennadiy Shasharin, first deputy minister of electric power development and electrification, told TASS. "First, we shall start the construction of a 800,000-kilowatt nuclear power unit with a fast reactor this year. Besides, the development of a similar unit, whose capacity will be 1.6 million kilowatts, is under way. The second important moment is the putting into operation of the world's biggest 1.5 million-kilowatt nuclear power unit with a traditional reactor at the Ingalinskiy atomic power station in Lithuania".

"It is not accidental that I began with the construction of fast reactors. This is a principally new stage in the development of nuclear power engineering, The BN-600 reactor has been successfully functioning at the Beloyarskiy plant for three years and a half. The world's first desalination station on the basis of an atomic power plant with the BN-350 fast reactor is operating in the city of Shevchenko, on the Caspian shore.

"The large-scale construction of atomic power plants with fast reactors is the main direction of the development of nuclear power engineering in the Soviet Union", the deputy minister stressed. "Atomic power stations will become ever more efficient. In fast reactors natural uranium is 30-40 times more active. Besides, the formation is in the reactors of secondary nuclear fuel will help to practically solve the problem of energy resources for many years to come".

"At the moment our atomic power plants use mainly uranium-graphite and water-moderated reactors. With the help of these reactors the USSR has become a state with large-scale and successfully developing nuclear power engineering. The capacity of atomic power plants operating in the Soviet Union is 21 million kilowatts today. However, we are building much more power plants. At present 18 atomic power plants with an aggregate capacity of over 80 million kilowatts are under construction in this country, G. Shasharin said further.

Apart from atomic power plants, nuclear fuel will be used by atomic power-and-heating plants which are being built in this country, Heat generated by a standard plant consisting of two units will be enough for a city with a population of 400,000. Atomic power and heating plants are under construction in Minsk (Belorussia), Odessa (the Ukraine), Gorkiy and Voronezh.

In conclusion the deputy minister recalled that atomic power plants did not pollute the atmosphere with ash and sulphur and did not need oxygen for technical purposes. It should be added to this that the design solutions and the reliability of equipment at Soviet atomic power plants guarantee complete safety of the exploitation of nuclear power-generating units.